UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

IN RE: . Case No. 00-3837 (JKF)

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OWENS CORNING, et al., . USX Tower - 54th Floor

. 600 Grant Street

. Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Debtors,

. September 18, 2006

. 8:44 a.m.

TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING
BEFORE HONORABLE JUDITH K. FITZGERALD
UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT JUDGE

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Declaration of Stephen Krull	30
Declaration of Robert Kost	31
Declaration of James McMonagle	32

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THE COURT: Please be seated. This is the matter of Owens Corning, Bankruptcy Number 00-3837. This is the time set 3 for the hearing on the plan confirmation.

The participants by phone are Stuart Kovensky, Joseph 5 Krigsfeld, Christine Daley, Sharon Zieg, Donald Workman, Peg Brickley, Andy Chang, Tracy Essig, Gordon Harriss, Naomi 7 Decter, Lydia Chan, Jennifer Lowney, John Christy, James Gibb, 8 Kate Stickles, Noel Burnham, Wei Wang, Stephen Vogel, Christine Jagde, John Greene, Rebecca Butcher, Janet Ohnemus, Selma Windorfer, Linda Hoch, Anne Myers, David Baldwin, John Shaffer, Isaac Pachulski, William Sudell, Myron Manternach, Jennifer 12 Hoagland, Marc Casarino, Joseph Gibbons, Lisa Epps, Marti Murray, Blake Huynh, Francis Monaco, Eitan Melamed, Sara Gooch, Anna Engh, Katharine, Mayer, Robert Gilbert, Douglas Gooding, Alice Eaton, Teresa Currier, David Klauder, Daniel Chandra, 16 Christopher Loizides, Neal Shah, Hadley Van Vactor, Domenic Pacitti, Denise Wildes, Christena Lambriankos and I believe Steven Felsenthal. Is there anyone present whose name I did not call by phone, please? Is the court call operator there, please?

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER:

THE COURT: Hi. I'm sorry, we're getting some kind of feedback in the courtroom. It's not terrible, but there is some. If it's possible to check to see where it's coming from? UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: I am, thank you.

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THE COURT: Okay. Take entries in court, good 1 2 morning. 3 MR. PERNICK: Good morning, Your Honor, Norman 4 Pernick on behalf the Debtors Owens Corning. 5 MR. CONLAN: Your Honor, James Conlan, Sidley Austin 6 on behalf of the Debtors. 7 UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: Everybody make sure 8 they use a microphone, please. 9 THE COURT: Pardon me. I think you're going to have 10∥ to mute this until people speak because we're getting feedback 11 on the phone. 12 MR. CONLAN: Let me repeat, James Conlan from Sidley 13 on behalf of the Debtors. 14 MR. STEEN: Good morning, Your Honor, Jeffrey Steen, 15 Sidley Austin on behalf of the Debtors. 16 MR. MONK: Good morning, Your Honor, Charles Monk, 17 | Saul Ewing on behalf of the Debtors. 18 MR. PATTON: Good morning, Your Honor, Jim Patton 19 from Young Conaway on behalf of the Futures Rep. 20 MR. LOCKWOOD: Good morning, Your Honor, Peter 21 Lockwood from Caplin & Drysdale on behalf of the ACC. 22 MR. INSELBUCH: Good morning, Elihu Inselbuch from 23 Caplin & Drysdale, for the Asbestos Creditors Committee. 24 MR. KRESS: Good morning, Your Honor --25 THE COURT: Do not talk.

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MR. KRESS: Andrew Kress with Kaye Scholer, counsel for the Futures Representative. MR. RAHL: Good morning, Your Honor, Andrew Rahl,

4 Anderson Kill & Olick for the Bondholders and Trade Creditors.

MR. McCLAMMY: Good morning, James McClammy from 6 Davis, Polk & Wardwell on behalf of the Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors.

THE COURT: I'm sorry, can you -- I don't think we 9 picked your name up, if you could start again, please.

MR. McCLAMMY: Sure. James McClammy from David, Polk and Wardwell on behalf of the Official Committee of Unsecured 12 Creditors.

THE COURT: Thank you.

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MR. PASQUALE: Good morning, Your Honor, Ken Pasquale 15 from Stroock for the Ad Hoc Bondholder Committee.

MR. GRAY: Your Honor, good morning, Tony Gray, 17 Brown, Rudnick, Berlack, Israels for an Ad Hoc Committee of 18 Preferred and Equity Security Holders.

MR. MARCUS: Good morning, Your Honor, Christopher 20 Marcus from Weil, Gotshal and Manges, I'm also here with Martin 21 Bienenstock from Weil, Gotshal and Manges. We are both here on 22 behalf of Credit Suisse.

MR. CHRISTIAN: Good morning, Your Honor, David 24 Christian of Seyfarth Shaw LLP on behalf of Continental 25 Casualty Company.

MR. GADSDEN: Good morning, Your Honor, James Gadsden, Carter, Ledyard & Milburn LLP, on behalf of the Bank 3 of New York as Indentured Trustee. MR. MILTON: Good morning, Your Honor, Jeffrey Milton 4 5 of Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy on behalf of Goldman & Sachs. 7 MR. SHAFFER: Good morning, Your Honor, John Shaffer $8 \parallel$ of Stutman, Treister & Glatt, on behalf of Kensington & 9 Springfield. MR. THOMPSON: Good morning, Your Honor, Mark 10 Thompson from Simpson Thacher on behalf of J.P. Morgan 11 12 Securities and J.P. Morgan Chase Bank. 13 MR. REGAN: Good morning, Your Honor, William Regan from Simpson Thacher on behalf of Travelers. 15 MS. HOGAN: Good morning, Mary Beth Hogan, Debevoise 16 and Plimpton for the Debtors. 17 MR. KATINSKY: Good morning, Your Honor, David 18 Katinsky with the United States Department of Justice on behalf 19 of the Internal Revenue Service. 20 THE COURT: Anyone else? Okay. Mr. Pernick? 21 MR. PERNICK: Good morning, Your Honor.

22 \parallel housekeeping matter if I might. I understand that there are a 23 number of people who have asked to appear telephonically as the $24 \parallel$ Court has gone through the list and I think Mr. Shaffer is here for one of the objectors, but there may be another objector

1 who's on the phone and I understand the Court may have a view 2 about whether this calls list -- and I just want to see how the 3 Court would like to proceed on that.

THE COURT: Are these pro se people?

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MR. PERNICK: There may be some pro se on the phone, $6 \parallel$ also, and also I believe one of the objectors is on the phone, or their counsel, Mr. Bodnar.

THE COURT: Is someone on the phone representing an objecting party who is not present in the courtroom?

MR. MYERS: Your Honor, this is Ann Myers of Marks O'Neill, I represent Zurich International Bermuda. I am listening on this line but my partner David Helwig is in the 13 courtroom and present as well.

THE COURT: Okay, thank you.

MR. PERNICK: And, I don't know if there are others 16∥like Zurich, where the objections are resolved and we may need 17 them to just confirm on the record.

THE COURT: That's fine. If all they're doing is 19 confirming, I just -- in the plan confirmation process with the 20 give and take, it's a little difficult to have active participation by phone, but to the extent that you're just 22 confirming that an objection is withdrawn or entering an 23 appearance, that's fine. And to the extent that there are pro 24 \parallel se people involved, I indicated that they had permission to 25 appear by phone.

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MR. PERNICK: Thank you, Your Honor. Your Honor, we are here after almost six years of working our way through, as 3 the Court is well aware, many difficult and challenging issues and we're here on the confirmation of the sixth amended plan as $5 \parallel$ modified and that embodies a global settlement achieved with all of the major constituents in this case. It's consistent with the settlement term sheet which was filed on May 10th. The voting results, and we have a slide to put up for the Court, further demonstrates that the plan does, indeed, achieve what the company has long been saying was its goal in this case, which is a fully consensual plan and as the Court saw from the voting declarations that were filed and the summary that's just up on the board for visual purposes, there's overwhelming support from all classes that were entitled to 15 vote and there's acceptance by each and every voting class at OCD and the subsidiary Debtors.

We've resolved 17 of the 19 objections including 18 those relating to the U.S. Trustee and the IRS as well as others and we've presented charts to the Court which we will use as a visual aid when we get to that section of the hearing.

Now, typically, Your Honor, we would go through the 22 \parallel background of OC's business and asbestos liability. I'm not sure that the Court believes that's necessary, or wants it.

THE COURT: I don't think that's necessary. 25 you.

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MR. PERNICK: I wanted to at least make the offer.

THE COURT: I will accept the disclosure statement information and the more limited information that's in the plan as the nature of that background. No one has objected to it and I think that's sufficient.

MR. PERNICK: Thank you, Your Honor. There are a couple of highlights that are important to the confirmation of the plan and just for the Court's understanding, Mr. Conlan and I actually have divided the hearing up and we're both going to stand up here today, just to make it easier because we're going to switch off parts of the hearing.

THE COURT: All right. Or you can both be seated, 13 whatever you're more comfortable doing. As long as you speak into a microphone so we can pick you up on this system, that's fine.

MR. PERNICK: Thank you.

MR. CONLAN: Good morning, Your Honor, James Conlan 18 from Sidley, on behalf of the Debtors as I mentioned earlier.

Your Honor, I'm just going to go through some of the key facts that you'll be thinking about today in the confirmation of this plan. As you know, these cases involve significant litigation and I'm not going to go through all of it, but there's no question that the asbestos estimation litigation was a key feature and there's no question that the substantive consolidation litigation was another key feature,

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and those two rulings set the stage for the negotiation and the filing of the fifth amended plan. We're here on the sixth. But first I want to talk about the fifth amended plan.

The fifth amended plan was a plan that was supported by the Asbestos Creditors Committee and the Futures

Representative, as well as the banks, and I want to be clear with the Court and the Court knows this, we had to have the support of Asbestos, we had to have support of the banks, we wanted the support of the bondholders and other creditors. We believe that filing a plan that we hoped would garner their support, but that could be confirmed over their objection was the way to get to the sixth amended plan and it worked.

The sixth amended plan embodies the global settlement that you're well aware of. The Debtors continued to negotiate after the fifth amended plan was filed again with the goal of achieving a fully consensual plan. We succeeded and announced it to the Court on May 10th, with the help of a lot of other people, the Asbestos Creditors Committee, the Bondholders, the banks, others. The sixth amended plan, I won't go through the details of it, but it embodies, at this juncture, it embodies the deal with the banks that Your Honor has heard a lot about in context of the unimpairment and full payment determination. It embodies the deal with the Bondholders and it embodies the deal with Asbestos.

We've also been before you recently for additional

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1 Court approvals that relate to this plan and just to remind the Court, we have an equity commitment agreement with J.P. Morgan, 3 the Court authorized the execution and implementation on June 29th, of the JPM commitment, through October 31st. We're going 5 to come back to that date. Under that equity commitment 6 agreement J.P. Morgan was obligated to purchase up to 72.9 7 million shares of reorganized Owens Corning at \$30 per share 8 and they received a hundred million dollar fee for that, what we call backstop commitment. You're going to hear more about J.P. Morgan entered into a syndication agreement with that. D.E. Shaw, a big bondholder, Plainfield and others, which we frequently refer to as the backstop providers because they were 13∥ part of vitally important equity commitment agreement.

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Second feature. The Debtors conducted a rights offering. We sought to raise \$2.187 billion dollars in that rights offering and we did it in connection with the solicitation of votes on this plan, the sixth amended plan. Essentially, shares of reorganized Owens Corning at \$30 a share were offered to the Bondholders, Class A5 and unsecured creditors in Classes A6A and A6B. Of the 72.9 million shares offered, only 2.9 million were taken up as part of that rights offering and as a result JPM is obligated to purchase the remaining 70 million shares at \$30 per share. And that's very important to the success of this process.

Finally, and we've been before the Court on this as

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1 well. We have an exit financing commitment with CitiGroup and 2 Bank of America. It was approved by you on July 20th. $3 \parallel \text{consists}$ of a \$1.4 billion dollar term loan and a \$1 billion dollar revolver. It also provides, our financing provides for $5 \parallel$ potential issuance of up to 400 million in senior notes, which 6 will be used to reduce the term facility, I want to be clear. We have 1.8 billion in total debt that would be authorized 8 under the exit financing. So, in other words, it's not as simple as taking the term and adding the revolver and adding the 400, it's subject to a 1.8 cap.

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Finally, the disclosure statement and plan 12 \parallel solicitation as you know, you approved the procedures order, 13 the solicitation procedures order on June 19th, the order approving the rights offering, procedures and related materials was entered on July 10th. The disclosure statement was $16\parallel$ approved on July 10th. Briefly, the overview of the plan.

It is fully consistent with the Third Circuit's 18 substantive consolidation ruling, creditors of particular debtors have claims against that debtor, this plan recognizes that in every respect. The treatment of creditors and, again, I'll be brief. Unclassified, priority secured claims against all Debtors paid in full. Convenience claims and general 23 unsecured claims against all Debtors other than OCD, the company at the top, paid in full, with post petition interest. At OCD, the top of the organizational chart today,

1 distributions are precisely as was agreed in that term sheet 2 that you heard about before. The banks, Class A4 received the $3 \parallel$ deal that we negotiated with them, and that is described, and 4 you've heard much about it, I won't go on, in connection with 5 the full payment and unimpairment determination. 6 bondholders, Class A5, receive stock. The unsecured creditor classes, A6A and A6B, receive cash payments, rather than stock, $8 \parallel$ but the same value distribution using a \$30 per share value. Asbestos PI claims receive, this is against OCD, receive 1.25 billion in cash, certain asbestos specific assets, primarily insurance and insurance related assets, plus if no fair act, 12∥ they will collect on a contingent note in the amount of \$1.39 billion dollars. And, they will receive 28.2 million shares of reorganized Owens Corning.

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Finally, Your Honor, subordinated claims in Class A11 16∥as well as existing stockholders received warrants. A couple 17 more features. To state the obvious and as has been the intention from the very beginning of this case, the plan contains a 524(g) trust and that 524(g) trust will take onto itself both the OCD claims and the Fiberboard claims. settlement, and this is the last thing I'll say about it, includes a resolution of the estimation appeal that had been 23 pending, it is dismissed as part of this.

As Mr. Pernick mentioned, we had 19 objections in 25 total, 17 have been resolved, the remaining two are what we

call Kensington as well as Ackerman. Mr. Pernick.

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MR. PERNICK: Your Honor, we filed four sets of 3 modifications to the plan and/or the schedules and exhibits and the main one as the Court knows, was filed on August 17th, that 5 was the plan supplement and many of the schedules and exhibits $6\parallel$ were actually filed on that date. That was, for the record, two weeks before the voting deadline, it was orchestrated by 8 the Debtors and the Court so that there was enough time for people to review that and have it affect their vote if they needed it to. The rest are under the category we think of technical changes or clarifications that do not materially or adversely affect the treatment of any claim or interest. did file a conformed copy of the plan and all schedules and exhibits on September 15th, on Friday. That cumulatively incorporates and highlights all of the modifications since July 10th. So, out of an abundance of caution, we wanted there to be one document for the Court and for all parties in interest to review, to see what all of the changes are.

And, again, I'm happy to go through those but I think the Court has reviewed those and unless the Court has questions about any particular modifications, I don't want to take up the Court's time going through each one of them.

THE COURT: I don't have any questions of the 24 modifications, you were kind enough to send me duplicate sets of all of these pleadings to the office and at home, so pretty

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1 much my life for the last couple days has been reading, so I 2 understand the information that's here.

MR. PERNICK: Thank you, Your Honor. Your Honor, $4\parallel$ with respect to the affirmative case form confirmation, again, $5 \parallel I'd$ be happy to discuss each of the 1129 elements. I'm not sure what the Court's pleasure is.

THE COURT: Mr. Pernick, I think it's really up to 8 you to make your record. I don't understand that any of the objections deal with the 1129 standards exactly. I think what may make most sense is to see whether we can address the objections and then find out whether there is anything left 12 \parallel that needs to be addressed, but if you have a different 13∥presentation, that's fine. However you want to proceed is okay 14 with me.

MR. PERNICK: I think we're okay, Your Honor. 16 don't believe either of the objections that are still $17 \parallel$ outstanding deal with the 1129, if they do, we can come back to them and for the record, as the Court is aware and I think everybody else, we did file a detailed brief in support of confirmation which lays all the arguments out and cites to all the support that we have in the different declarations and 22 other pieces of evidence.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. PERNICK: There is one part of 1129 that I would 25 | like to deal with, just to highlight it for the Court.

1 actually have a cram down situation with one class in the case, 2 | it's Class A12B, and we believe that the cram down requirements $3 \parallel$ are satisfied here. The plan in that respect does not discriminate unfairly in our view and is fair and equitable as to that A12B.

A12B, just for the Court's information is deemed to have rejected the plan because there are no holders that are entitled to any distributions under the plan in that class.

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Just for a little bit of background, there are two classes of interest at Owens Corning. Class A12A which is existing common stock and Class A12B, which are OCD interests other than existing common stock. That consists of options and other rights to acquire stock that are not of equal rank to the A12A creditors and that's why they are in a different class.

The plan satisfies the absolute priority rule with $16\parallel$ respect to A12B, there are no classes junior to A12B, the plan does not discriminate unfairly with respect to A12B in our view, because there are different legal entitlements and priorities in Class A12B versus the classes ahead of them and they are junior to the classes ahead, particularly A12A, no senior class will receive more than payment in full and no A12B holder has objected to the plan. So, I wanted to just for the record point that out to the Court that we are asking for a cram down with respect to one particular class.

THE COURT: All right. I'm not aware that anybody

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 $1 \parallel$ has filed an objection to that treatment, has there been an objection?

> MR. CONLAN: No.

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MR. PERNICK: No.

MR. CONLAN: Your Honor, James Conlan again. $6 \parallel \text{plan satisfies all the elements of Section 524(q)}$. I won't $7 \parallel$ walk through them, I'll take the same approach as Mr. Pernick $8 \parallel$ did on the confirmation standards. All of the explanations for $9 \parallel$ how 524(g) is satisfied is contained in the affidavits that 10 | have been filed, as well as the confirmation brief itself, if that approach pleases the Court.

THE COURT: That's fine. As I said, whatever record 13 you wish to make, go right ahead and make, otherwise, if people are -- again, I'm not aware specifically of an objection with respect to 524(g) that hasn't been resolved, I believe.

MR. CONLAN: Your Honor, you're correct. All 17 objections have been resolved.

THE COURT: Let me ask whether anyone, and I guess I will ask the operator, please to unmute the line for purposes of people answering two questions. The first is, is there any objection to the Court accepting by way of a proffer the 22 \parallel information that is contained in the Debtors brief with respect 23 to the standards governing 1129 and how this plan and disclosure statement meet those standards? All right, there is 25 no objection.

MS. HOCH: Hello?

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THE COURT: Yes? Hello?

MS. HOCH: This is Linda Hoch.

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. HOCH: And we may not have a disagreement on that particular standard but we do have disagreement on different parts of the plan, as it comes up sometime during the course.

THE COURT: The plan will not be gone over line by line. If you have an objection to it that has been filed and unresolved then we will at a certain pint, address those objections, but what I want to do right now is find out about the evidentiary support for the plan. So, I'll get back to objections after I find out whether someone is asking for more of a proffer other than what the Debtor is proposing, which is to look at the brief with respect to the 1129 confirmation standards.

MS. HOCH: Yes, thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. Anyone have an objection to using the information in the Debtors brief as its proffer and the affidavits, with respect to 1129 confirmation standards? All right, there is no objection, so I will accept that proffer. Same question with respect to 524(g) standards, does anyone object to the Debtors affidavits and briefs being used as the Debtors proffer in support of how the plan meets the standards for 524(g) plan injunction purposes?

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MR. INSELBUCH: Your Honor, you mentioned the Debtors affidavits, I assume you also include within that the affidavit 3 of Future Reps, in support of confirmation?

THE COURT: Yes, I'm sorry. Actually, I do mean all 5 of the affidavits in support of confirmation, thank you. Any objection? All right, there is no objection, so I will accept that proffer as well, and if the operator would kindly mute the line again. When we get to objections, then I'll ask you to unmute it once more. Okay. If somebody is using a Blackberry, please don't. It makes that feedback noise. Okay.

MR. PERNICK: Your Honor, I think it might be helpful 12 \parallel to actually walk the Court quickly through the declarations and 13 proffers that have been offered, just to make the record.

The first one is the declaration of Michael Thaman, in support. He's the Chairman of the Board and Chief Financial 16 Officer of Owens Corning. He's actually in the courtroom We did previously file that declaration as the Court 18 noted. It's at Docket Number 19188, and it's Tab O in the notebook, in case anybody would like to reference it, including the Court.

If he were called to testify he would explain that 22 ∥ historically OC -- would you prefer that I not go through them? THE COURT: No.

MR. PERNICK: Oh, that OC has been a very successful 25 company and that he anticipates that after OC's emergence, that

the company will continue its strong financial performance. I'm just summarizing what is in these, we're not going to, $3 \parallel$ obviously, come close to reading them into the record.

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He would also testify that the company's continued financial success will be based in part on a new holding company structure which has been outlined in the plan which will be organized with subsidiaries formed around product 8 lines. He would further testify that the financial projections that were presented in connection with the plan and they were for the fiscal years 2006 through 2008, were made applying fresh start accounting principles and certain other adjustments and that the financial projections show that the company will $13 \parallel$ remain healthy and continue to grow, post emergence.

In addition, he would testify that the company has entered into an agreement to form an existing new venture, in which it plans to merger its International Composite's business with Sangoban's Reinforcements business. And last he would testify that he believes that the company will pay its debts and other obligations as they come due and that the confirmation of the plan is not likely to be followed by a liquidation or need for further financial reorganization. I'd like to actually move Mr. Thaman's declaration into evidence, with the Court's permission.

THE COURT: Any objection to my accepting Mr. Thaman's declaration? There is no objection, it will be 1 accepted.

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MR. PERNICK: And I didn't know whether any parties 3 wish to cross-examine Mr. Thaman.

THE COURT: Anyone wish to have a cross-examination $5 \parallel$ of Mr. Thaman, who is in the courtroom? No one is asking for cross-examination.

MR. PERNICK: Thank you, Your Honor. Next is the 8 declaration of Stephen Krull, he is the Senior Vice President and General Counsel and Secretary of Owens Corning. We previously filed that declaration with the Court, Docket Number 19186, and it's Tab M in the notebook.

If he were called to testify, Mr. Krull would testify $13\parallel$ about the history of the Debtors businesses, the history of the $14 \parallel$ Debtors asbestos liability, and the contributing factors to the 15 Debtors decision to file bankruptcy. He would testify about 16∥ the major obstacles facing the Debtors in their efforts to 17 reorganize, the partial resolution of those obstacles through 18 the estimation order, the substantive consolidation order, the Third Circuit's reversal of the substantive consolidation order, and the fifth amended plan and, ultimately, the negotiations leading up to and the resolution embodied in the settlement term sheet and the plan support agreement that resulted in overwhelming creditor acceptance as we've detailed 24 today.

Mr. Krull would testify about the formulation of the

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 $1 \parallel \text{plan}$, the equity commitment agreement, the rights offering, the exit financing commitment, the contemplated securities offering 3 and overall plan feasibility and, finally, he would testify about the fairness of the plan, the good faith negotiations surrounding the formulation of the plan, the diligence and business judgment exercised during the formulation of the plan and the appropriateness of certain key provisions, including 524(q) trust and the channeling injunction, the assumption of executory contracts and unexpired leases, the assumption of indemnification obligations and the release and exculpation provisions. I would, again, like to move Mr. Krull's declaration into evidence.

THE COURT: Does anyone have an objection to the introduction into evidence of Mr. Krull's declaration? You need to use a microphone.

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MR. SHAFFER: Thank you. I am very loud, though. 17 Your Honor, John Shaffer, for Kensington and Springfield. don't have objection at this particular point, but it may become necessary in connection with the discussion of the releases and exculpations to put Mr. Krull on the stand. I'd like to see if we can resolve that issue legally first, before 22 \parallel we waste the time.

THE COURT: All right, then I will accept the 24 \parallel declaration as substantive evidence, but preserve your ability to ask questions on cross-examination to a later point in this 1 proceeding.

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MR. SHAFFER: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Does anyone else have an objection? anyone else wish to have cross-examination of Mr. Krull? right, then I'll reserve that for Mr. Shaffer. Let me make a note, please, Mr. Pernick. Okay, thank you.

MR. PERNICK: Next, Your Honor, is the declaration of 8 Robert Kost in support of confirmation. He is the Managing Director in the restructuring group at Lazard Frere, the financial and restructuring advisers to the Debtors. previously filed that declaration with the Court at Docket Number 19187. If he were called to testify, Mr. Kost would 13∥ talk about the Debtors engagement of Lazard and his personal experience working as a financial adviser to the Debtors, working with the Debtors regarding the preparations of company 16∥projections, the valuation of the reorganized Debtors consolidated enterprise value and the valuation methodology and the feasibility of the plan, including the fact that Owens Corning has received a prospective investment grade rating from both Moody's and Standard and Poors and in his knowledge Texaco is the only other large Chapter 11 to exit Chapter 11 with an investment grade rating actually at emergence.

Mr. Kost would also testify about the liquidation analysis, independent exceed to the disclosure statement, the application of that liquidation analysis to the best interests

of creditors tests, the Debtors total distributable value, the distribution analysis in Appendix I to the disclosure $3 \parallel$ statement, the rights offering and employee incentive program and management incentive programs. I would move Mr. Kost's declaration and the related exhibits into evidence. And, I don't know whether any party would like to cross-examine Mr. Kost.

THE COURT: Does anyone have an objection to the admission of the declaration of Mr. Kost? All right, there's no objection. Does anyone have cross-examination for Mr. Kost? There is no cross-examination, the declaration is admitted.

MR. PERNICK: Thank you, Your Honor, the last is the $13\,\parallel$ declaration of Mr. McMonagle and Mr. Kress, I believe. wants to speak a moment about that.

MR. KRESS: Good morning, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Good morning.

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We would like to move into evidence the MR. KRESS: declaration of James J. McMonagle, the Futures Representative who was appointed by this Court to represent the interests of the persons who may assert demands. The substance of the declaration is that the plan complies with the provisions of Section 524(q) and results in substantially equivalent 23 treatment between present claimants and persons who may assert demands. The declaration was filed with this Court, it is Docket Number 19173, and I would move the declaration into

evidence.

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THE COURT: Does anyone object to the introduction of $3 \parallel Mr$. McMonagle's declaration? There is no objection. anyone have cross-examination for Mr. McMonagle? No one is asking for cross-examination, the declaration is admitted.

> MR. KRESS: Thank you, Your Honor.

Just a second please. THE COURT:

MR. PERNICK: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay, thank you.

MR. PERNICK: Your Honor, moving onto the objections, I don't know if the Court would find it helpful if I went through the resolved objections, to just quickly state how they 13 were resolved and --

THE COURT: I guess the question is whether anybody 15∥ has an objection to the information that's contained in your chart which I think is very helpful and points to the places where the plan has been amended or some other resolution has taken place and so, if you want to go through them that's fine, but I believe that the chart is very helpful.

MR. PERNICK: That's fine with me, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Does anyone wish to hear as to the 17 22 resolved objections any further information than the use of the 23 Debtor's chart that explains how and where those objections have been resolved? What would be helpful, Mr. Pernick, is perhaps for you to recite, just through the list, to make sure

that we can confirm on the record that either the objections $2 \parallel$ have been resolved by the objecting party or that they are satisfied with the treatment, either or, or both?

MR. PERNICK: Sure, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. PERNICK: And, I'll just go down the chart, I think that would be the easiest way.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. PERNICK: Agenda item A on the chart is the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts.

THE COURT: I'm not sure who is represented, why don't you state all 17 and then I'll open the line and see whether anybody wishes to address those.

MR. PERNICK: Very well, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. PERNICK: The second is Zurich International 17 Bermuda, Limited. Third is State of Ohio on behalf of the Ohio 18 Environmental Protection Agency. Fourth is the United States 19 of America on behalf of Internal Revenue Service. Next is Trade Debt Net, Inc. Next is Pinal, P-i-n-a-l County, I apologize if I mispronounced it. Next is County of Comal City 22∥ of Waco, and Las Vegas Independent School District. Next is 23 the United States Trustee. Next is Ennis City of Ennis and 24 Channel View. Next is Schultz Asset Management. The Ad Hoc Committee of Preferred and Equity Security Holders. Dallas

1 County, Harris County, City of Houston, Houston Independent School and McClennan Counsel. Scott & Scott Limited. 3 Inc. United States Department of Labor, Pacific Employers Insurance Company and Continental Casualty Company.

THE COURT: Okay, please, I think the line has been $6 \parallel$ made live again, so let me inquire, first of anybody on the phone representing any of the 17 parties just read into the $8 \parallel$ record by Mr. Pernick. Does anyone wish to speak at all in the nature of the resolution of any of the objections filed by those 17 parties?

MR. KLAUDER: Your Honor, this is David Klauder for the United States Trustee's Office. I just have a comment when 13 you're ready.

> THE COURT: I'm ready.

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MR. KLAUDER: I just wanted to note we have resolved our objection and we are satisfied with the amendment that has been proposed to one of the portions with regard to the 18 releases. I did want to make a note because there was a lot of conversations and discussions I had with the Debtors regarding one section of the releases and I think this can be cleared up and they had agreed to make a statement on the record with 22 \parallel regard to this. It's Section 5.16(b) of the plan which is, we 23 refer to as the third party releases. It's noted in there and we thought it was clear and the Debtors made it clear, that the third party releases were consensual, fully consensual meaning

1 \parallel that if you did not -- if a creditor did not specifically check 2 \parallel the box, so to speak, on the ballot and consent to the release, 3 they were not bound by it.

There may have been some ambiguities with some other $5 \parallel \text{provisions}$ in the plan. In conversations I had with counsel, it was noted that that was the intention, that those were to be fully consensual. I wanted to make that point on the record and hope that the Debtors can confirm that.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Conlan?

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MR. CONLAN: Yes, we can confirm that, in fact, I'll go a little bit further. Unless a party voted and checked the 12 box, it wouldn't apply. And, let me back up and describe 5.1613 | for a minute, (b) and that's the provision we're talking about, the so called personal release or third party release section.

As Your Honor remembers, as part of the balloting $16\parallel$ procedures that were set up, there is a box on the ballot, a party has to actually vote on the plan and check the box in order to keep its cause of action. If a party doesn't vote, for example, at all like Kensington, then they don't give a third party release. If a party votes, but checks the box, they don't give a release. So it is entirely consensual.

THE COURT: Mr. Klauder, is that sufficient?

MR. KLAUDER: Your Honor, that is satisfactory for my purposes and our objection is fully resolved.

THE COURT: All right, thank you.

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MR. CONLAN: And, again, Your Honor, that's with $2 \parallel \text{respect}$ to personal causes of action, so called third party $3 \parallel \text{releases}$, it doesn't apply to estate causes of action.

THE COURT: Yes, thank you. Anyone else on the phone have any comments with respect to the objections and the resolution of the objections?

MS. HOAGLAND: Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

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MS. HOAGLAND: My name is Jennifer Hoagland, I 10 represent Pacific Employers Insurance Company and other members of the eight group of companies. I just wanted to state and I 12∥apologize because we're not in court and can't see the chart, 13∥ but our objection is resolved in the proposed order confirming 14 the plan.

THE COURT: I'm sorry, you faded out, your objection 16 is resolved -- what?

MS. HOAGLAND: Oh, in the proposed order confirming 18 the plan that was submitted at Docket Number 19195.

THE COURT: All right, thank you. Whoever is using a 20 Blackberry, please stop. Anyone else on the phone? Oh, Mr. Conlan let me -- or Mr. Pernick, I'm not sure, let me have you 22∥ confirm that the Pacific Insurance objection will be addressed 23 in the proposed confirmation order.

MR. PERNICK: Yes, Your Honor, it's in the draft that 25 we'll provide. I think we gave counsel the language, but if

she doesn't have it, we'll be happy to get it to her real quick after the hearing.

THE COURT: Ms. Hoagland, as I understand it, you do have that draft and you're satisfied with the language, correct?

MS. HOAGLAND: Correct.

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THE COURT: All right, thank you.

MR. PERNICK: And just to make Ms. Hoagland satisfied, there are no changes to that language in the form of the order that we're going to present to the Court.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. HOAGLAND: Thank you.

THE COURT: Anyone else on the phone who has comments with respect to your objection or the resolution?

MR. FELSENTHAL: Judge, this is Steve Felsenthal, if I could impose on the Court a minute?

THE COURT: Yes, sir.

MR. FELSENTHAL: We represent Barron & Budd, Foster & Spear, Waters & Krause and Weiss and Lutzenberg. On the U.S. Trustee's objection, a portion of it went to the channeling injunction. It's my understand that it's been resolved but the copy of the chart does not show the resolution. Could I impose on the Court to ask counsel to -- resolved?

THE COURT: Yes, sir.

MR. CONLAN: It has been resolved.

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THE COURT: He's saying that the copy of the chart that he has doesn't show the resolution so he's asking what the 3 resolution is, if you could state it on the record. MR. CONLAN: Yes. We walked the U.S. Trustee through the reasons why the settled causes of actions, the so call NSP settlements were properly channelable to the trust and after our explanation the U.S. Trustee and Mr. Klauder who can speak for himself, accepted that explanation. THE COURT: So, there is no change to either the treatment of the NSP settlements under the plan or the language in the proposed confirmation order? MR. CONLAN: That is correct. THE COURT: Mr. Klauder, can you confirm that the U.S. Trustee's Office is essentially not pursuing that objection today? MR. KLAUDER: Your Honor, David Klauder for the United States Trustee. That's correct, it was fully resolved through clarification and explanation.

THE COURT: Mr. Felsenthal, is that sufficient?

MR. FELSENTHAL: Yes, thank you very much.

THE COURT: Anyone else on the phone?

MS. MYERS: Your Honor, this is Anne Myers for Zurich International Bermuda.

THE COURT: I'm sorry, there's a --

MS. MYERS: I just want to clarify that the --

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THE COURT: Pardon me, Ms. Myers, there's --1 2 MS. MYERS: -- confirmation order -- looking at today 3 was filed under Docket Number 19 --4 THE COURT: Ms. Myers, Ms. Myers, you're on the 5 speaker phone --MS. MYERS: Yes. 6 7 THE COURT: -- I'm sorry, we can't understand you, 8 you're going to have to pick up a handset and speak, please. 9 MS. MYERS: Your Honor, this is Anne Myers with Zurich International Bermuda. I wanted to verify that the 10 11 confirmation order that the Court will be looking at today is 12 \parallel the one that was filed under Docket Number 19195. 13 THE COURT: Just a second please. I think there is 14 probably going to be a suggested change. 15 MR. CONLAN: There actually are some further changes, 16 but none of them deal with that objection. That language is 17 the same as was filed under that docket number. 18 THE COURT: Okay. It's irrelevant because I'm going 19 to need to take this into chambers after this is over and read it anyway, so the confirmation order is not going to get 21 entered today. You will have an opportunity to see the 22 \parallel revisions and to discuss any difficulties that you see with it, 23 with counsel for the Debtors, but they're indicating, Ms.

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24 \parallel Myers, that there is no change with respect to the treatment of

25 your clients claim and the settlement of your objection.

MS. MYERS: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Anyone else on the phone with comments?

MR. GILBERT: Judge, this is Bob Gilbert representing WCI Communities.

THE COURT: Yes, sir.

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MR. GILBERT: I'm going to have a comment with respect to the proposed order but it doesn't go to a claim objection, so perhaps we can hold that till a little bit later, unless Your Honor wants to entertain it now.

THE COURT: Well, you're speaking now, so go ahead.

MR. GILBERT: Thank you, Judge. As Your Honor will 12∥recall, you approved a stipulation between WCI and Exterior Systems on September 6th. Pursuant to the stipulation, certain post petition claims of WCI against Exterior concerning a housing development in Palm Beach County are to be preserved 16 and survive confirmation, notwithstanding any of the discharge 17 release stay or other provisions contained in the plan or the 18 order of confirmation.

We don't believe there's any issue between us and 20 Exterior as to the intent of the parties here, but the -- and as a matter of fact, Section 5 -- I'm sorry, 7A(3) of the proposed order on Page 50, that's the latest version I have, Judge, speaks to WCI's claims and their preservation post confirmation. In particular, the last couple lines of that provision indicate that the claims are not affected by any

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other provision of the confirmation order, including Section 5-2.

Now, Section 5-2 is this omnibus bar provision which $4 \parallel$ purports to bar certain claims against the Debtors and other 5 parties notwithstanding any other provision in the order. 6 There may be at least some suggestion that those two provisions may be in conflict. We simply wish to bring those to the 8 Court's attention and confirm, in fact, that none of WCI's claims or rights are being affected by any other provision of 10 \parallel the confirmation order, including Section 5-2 and, in particular, Section 7A(3) of the confirmation order as it 12∥ relates to WCI's claims, will control over anything contrary 13 in Section 5-2.

THE COURT: I think it would be easy just to add a 15∥ sentence to paragraph 7A(3) that indicates that it controls $16\parallel$ over any other provisions of the confirmation order or plan that might be inconsistent. Is that all right with the plan 18 proponents?

MR. PERNICK: I think we have it there already, Your 20 Honor, but what we'll do after the hearing is, we'll go over that language, but we're all on the same page, we've been trying to resolve this and give Mr. Gilbert comfort and I'm taking from his conversation that we're not quite there yet, 24 \parallel but the intention is exactly as he stated.

THE COURT: Okay. Do you have a more recent version

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of the order than he's looking at?

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MR. PERNICK: I have to check.

THE COURT: This was on Page 50. Can you -- they're 4 conferring just a second.

MR. PERNICK: I think Mr. Minuti from my office sent 6 this to Mr. Gilbert over the weekend, but let me just put it on the record, it is Page 50. Let me start on Page, part of Page $8 \parallel 49$ where it says, shall survive confirmation of the plan, and shall not be discharged, released, enjoined, stayed or otherwise affected by 1) any terms or provisions of the plan, including but not limited to Section 14.2, relating to the 12 daministrative claims bar date; 2) confirmation or the 13 \parallel effective date of the plan; 3) the provisions of 11 U.S.C. Section 1141, or 4) any other provision of this -- and we 15 struck the word order and added in confirmation order, 16 including but not limited to Section 5-2 above.

THE COURT: Well, it seems to be in there, Mr. 18 Gilbert.

MR. GILBERT: Judge, with Debtors' -- I'm sorry with 20 counsel's acknowledgment that that's the intended meaning, we're satisfied.

THE COURT: All right, thank you. Anyone else on the 23 phone, who has a comment or concern? Okay. I'll ask the 24 \parallel operator to mute the line and then I'll ask the same question in court. Is there anyone in court who has an issue to address

1 with respect to the resolution of your objection to confirmation?

MR. GADSDEN: Your Honor, James Gadsden, Carter, 4 Ledyard & Milburn, LLP, for the Bank of New York. I understand there's been language that's going to be -- that has been added to the form of order that will be tendered to you this afternoon or this morning that resolves my informal objection.

THE COURT: Mr. Pernick?

MR. PERNICK: Yes, I'm happy to read that language into the record, Your Honor, if you'd like it now.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. PERNICK: This goes at the end of Section IV, 13 | Roman Number IV-K, on Page 32, that starts with notwithstanding anything to the contrary set forth in the plan or in this 15 confirmation order, the Debtors, subject to the agreement of 16 the Ad Hoc Committee of Preferred and Equity Security Holders, and now we will insert -- and the Bank of New York, as special 18 trustee on behalf of the holders of the 6 1/2 percent convertible monthly income preferred securities -- and then continuing on, may take such other and additional steps.

THE COURT: Mr. Gadsden, is that satisfactory?

MR. GADSDEN: Yes, Your Honor, with the --

THE COURT: I'm sorry, you need to use the

24 microphone, sir.

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MR. GADSDEN: Sorry. Yes, Your Honor.

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Okay, thank you. Anyone else in the THE COURT: courtroom who wishes to address the resolved objections to confirmation? Okay, that's it, Mr. Pernick.

MR. PERNICK: Thank you, Your Honor. One other category before we get to the two unresolved objections and Your Honor probably raised an eyebrow when you saw this filing but we were just out of an abundance of caution. There were a 8 number of miscellaneous correspondence and written communications received by the Debtor. I knew that Your Honor would smile when you saw it. We put those on Exhibit B, which is we call a summary of informal submissions. They generally 12 deal with individual claim treatment, copies of notices 13∥ regarding the plan which were signed by the apparent recipient and sent back to us, acknowledges of receipts of documents and/or other correspondence and general inquiries. We don't believe any of these are submissions that are objections to confirmation, but we still wrote to each party who sent us one of those advising them of the date and time of the confirmation hearing, with instructions as to how to appear telephonically at the hearing if they wished to and we would just request for the record that the Court overrule all of those objections to the extent they are objections to confirmation. I don't know 23 before the Court considers that request, whether any of those parties are on the phone or not or in court, and I don't know whether you want me to actually read those names into the

record.

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THE COURT: Well, it's a pretty long list. I have $3 \parallel$ the -- where did I put it, the list of participants by phone, I'm not sure if any of these are the pro se litigants. Let me see. The list of people who signed up to appear and Ms. Hoch is on the phone, Linda Hoch. There is also Selma Windorfer. Those appear to be the only two pro se --

MS. OHNEMUS: And Janet Ohnemus.

THE COURT: I'm sorry?

MS. OHNEMUS: And Janet Ohnemus. I am a daughter of Edward Windorfer, and I'm representing my mother, Selma Windorfer --

THE COURT: Oh, yes, Ms. Ohnemus, I'm sorry, I missed your name here. So, I have Janet Ohnemum, Selma Windorfer, and Linda Hoch. Is there anyone else on the phone who is $16\parallel$ unrepresented by counsel? Okay. Do you want to turn to these 17 three objections first, Mr. Pernick?

MR. PERNICK: Sure, Your Honor. Just for the record, the only one that I think I saw as somebody who sent us a correspondence, if I got it right, were the beneficiaries of Edward Windhoffer -- or Windorfer, I apologize. I don't 22 \parallel believe the other two filed anything, but we don't have any 23 objection to the Court hearing from them at this time.

THE COURT: All right. Why don't we start with you, 25 \parallel Ms. Ohnemus and explain what your objection is, please.

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MS. OHNEMUS: Well, first I'd like to respond about the paperwork. I actually, and my mother did not receive any 3 of this paperwork about the court proceedings until September 4 the 13th, of 2006 and, so we were expected to call in for the 5 court call and we had these huge stacks of paperwork that I $6 \parallel$ tried to go through. My mother is in a nursing home, I'm her power of attorney, and so, it was -- we were not able to respond in a timely manner since the deadline was already passed.

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THE COURT: I'm sorry, can the court call operator 12 please turn up this system, I'm having a great deal of difficulty hearing Ms. Ohnemus. Ms. Ohnemus are you on a speaker phone?

MS. OHNEMUS: No, I am not.

THE COURT: Okay. I'll see if the court call 17 operator can adjust the system for us, please.

MS. OHNEMUS: Thank you.

THE COURT: Your mother is in a nursing home and 20 you're the power of attorney, you didn't have time to file a response. Why don't you tell me what your response is?

MS. OHNEMUS: Well, my father was as sheet metal 23 worker and worked on furnaces and wrapped duct work with the asbestos. He worked with it with hie bare hands and due to that, before his death he was 100 percent bedridden and he

1 couldn't say more than two words without having to stop to $2 \parallel$ breathe. We are poor people and we tried very hard to try to 3 continue, we had to borrow loans, I found paperwork my father 4 had to borrow over \$30,000 just to we had food to eat. didn't go on public aid. We didn't file bankruptcy, so we 6∥ wouldn't have to pay our bills like OC has and my sister and my mother have for years done lots of work on trying to come to 8 some settlement to say that my father's life has some value and our grandchildren didn't have a chance to spend time with their grandfather, three of them were born after his death and he suffered so horribly. I even had to try to do CPR on my father to try to bring him back and even to this day it's just -- it's 13 really difficult. I'm sorry.

THE COURT: That's all right. Why don't you just 15 take a minute.

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MS. OHNEMUS: And my sister, Linda Hoch, has worked extensively and corresponded with Owens Corning. We filed a bankruptcy long before they went into -- we filed, not a bankruptcy, we filed a case before they went into bankruptcy, and we -- they just never told my father of all the problems with asbestos. They perpetuated the conspiracy of silence and didn't tell him of the dangers and he removed it with his bare 23 hands and as a result, he probably saved many other peoples lives but he lost his own and we don't know ourselves, how we will be affected. My sister and I both have breathing

1 problems, I have a huge lump growing in my throat now. 2 know what it is. My father was probably one of the first $3 \parallel$ people to die from mesothelioma and asbestos and we, you know, $4\parallel$ what they offer, what is that a years salary, few years salary for him being take from us so soon? I just am asking your quidance in helping us to find the best solution and appreciate you listening to me. That's more than what we've ever had before.

THE COURT: Ms. Ohnemus, what is happening with respect to this plan confirmation, if this case is confirmed today, you will have the opportunity to file claims against the Trust that will be formed through this plan confirmation order and that Trust will be responsible for adjusting all of the claims that are filed against it. You'll have certain documentation that you'll have to come up. Medical records, and so forth but --

MS. OHNEMUS: Okay.

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It will all be explained to you when the THE COURT: Trust is actually formed and the procedures are instituted by that Trust. That will not happen for several months, it just takes some time to get the Trustee in place and the Trust advisors in place and the Trust up and running. But you will get a notice that will indicate what you have to do in order to file a claim against that Trust. And, at that point in time, whatever you can prove in the way of damages, the Trust has a

 $1 \parallel$ schedule that it will pay out. I am not permitted to give you legal advice, I would suggest -- one second, Mr. Lockwood, can $3 \parallel \text{Ms.}$ Ohnemus contact you for additional information as to what the Trust component will be about? MR. LCOKWOOD: Certainly, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. Ms. Ohnemus, the name and phone number of the person to contact for additional information is Peter Lockwood, he is one of the attorneys for the Asbestos Claimants Committee, and his phone number is --MR. LOCKWOOD: Area code 202-862-5065. THE COURT: Did you get that? MS. OHNEMUS: I did. And, I don't know if my sister 13 \parallel would have anything to add to this. THE COURT: All right, Ms. Hoch? MS. HOCH: Yes. Everything that my sister Janet Ohnemus has said is true. And, what you responded to her with was filing claims against the Trust. Your Honor, we have filed and filed and filed papers, Chicago, California, Ohio --THE COURT: Ms. Hoch, I'm sorry, I can't hear you. Are you on a speaker phone?

MS. HOCH: No, ma'am.

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THE COURT: Okay, I apologized. Operator, please, can you turn the system up so that we can hear these folks?

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: Yes, Your Honor.

MS. HOCH: And, also I would like to address -- I

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1 hear myself in the background. The stallings of Owens Corning 2 in regard to our father and also reference to some legal cases 3 as best as we can understand them.

As I said, good morning, Judge Fitzgerald and Saul 5 Ewing, Sidley, Austin, Norman Pernick and all the other attorneys for the Debtors and special counsel. Your Honor, thank you and Owens Corning for this opportunity to speak and 8 share this hearing as we feel that we have a long awaited legal 9 right.

We have sent summary -- responses to our previous 11 email for this is a revised response to those e-mails. 12∥ received by Fed. Ex. some papers from Owens Corning at three 13 o'clock p.m., in the afternoon of September the 13th and we had 14 to call telephonically, by ten o'clock a.m. the next day, in 15 order to be put on the scheduled agenda for this hearing. That 16 certainly is not much time to review papers, and what if |17| someone wasn't at home to happen to get those papers and notice 18 of calling for a hearing. They would lose their right of 19 objection.

I am acting in my behalf, Linda Hoch, and as 21 plaintiff and representative of the Estate of Edward Windorfer, 22 I am stating the basis and the nature of objection with 23 proposed language to be inserted to resolve some of these objections. Even though there is widespread support for the plan, we do have some concerns and we do want the plan to go

forward and succeed.

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We have tried to make reference to Chapter 11 of the 3 U.S.C. federal statute and federal and state rules. 4 our rights are impaired under the plan and the plan is not in our best interest. We feel this to be unfair in the integrity $6 \parallel$ of individual civil rights and legal rights. May we together, reason together, to resolve this Edward Windorfer case now and forever and without additional filing of claims against the Trust. We want to address some of our concerns in legal reference to objection.

Objections to claims must be resolved before a plan can be fully consummated, in Section 1106(a)(7) and 1107(a) of 13∥ the bankruptcy code. In legal reference, under Section 1127(a) of the bankruptcy code, the plan proponent may modify the plan at any time before confirmation. If it is determined that the proposed modification does have an adverse effect on the claim of non-consenting creditors, then another balloting must take place. Section 1127 of the bankruptcy code. Since so many are in favor of the plan, we feel that the modification should be made in our particular case as we will further explain.

We filed a proof of claim and served it on the 22 reorganized Debtors with a written objection, which was postmarked August the 28th, 2006, setting forth the basis for our objection and the legal basis of our reference thereof. object to that part of the plan that we believe might affect

1 our current legal and civil rights as we have previously filed a lawsuit. The judgment entry of Judge Franklin on November $3\parallel$ the 30th, 2000 was a stay, pending the outcome of bankruptcy of the Owens Corning Corporation, pursuant to the notice of bankruptcy filing, filed with the Court on October the 30th, $6 \parallel 2000$. This is also in your papers that was filed with the The stay was to help Owens Corning and Fiberboard 8 financially, in reorganizing their companies. The Debtors' believed that any significant interruption in supply of their product would have caused, and it would have, any likely permanent damage to their customer network. The stay caused a significant loss of value and resulted in a greater permanent damage to us as having not received anything since that time for our father's death. We just kept going deeper and deeper in the hole.

The plan will have an adverse effect, we feel, on the 17 claim of Edward Windorfer as it is so written. There is a claim filed in the Court of Common Pleas, in Lucas County, Ohio, for Edward Windorfer, who died on April the 28th, 1981. We feel that this case should be looked at and honored and reviewed by this Court and Owens Corning, before the plan is accepted, we request that of the Court, and of Owens Corning 23 and their attorneys.

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This is a filed legal lawsuit that the legislation of the plan would block. My obligation here is that the

settlement of the restructuring proposal and the plan should $2 \parallel$ not be approved as it is in our case, as written, because of 3 the Estate of Edward Windorfer, would not be receiving a good or fair equitable deal. The plan as we understand it would 5 make our legally filed claim an impaired claim, by which some legal, equitable or contractual right is altered. We believe that a plan by Owens Corning should not adversely affect or impair the right of the plaintiff and a representative in the Edward Windorfer case, or affect the rights to treatment provided what we believe to be an Article 7 of the plan.

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In special cases, like the Edward Windorfer case, which is a genuine and legal case, containing everything to prove a case, should remain unaffected and shall survive confirmation of the plan and not be discharged when the plaintiffs in this case, have satisfied the burden of proof in their Ohio filed case, by a preponderance of the evidence. They should not be discriminated against by a plan. Nothing in a confirmation order of a plan shall be construed to extinguish, limit or bar any direct personal claim.

We advocate leaving open the litigation option, which preserves the right to sue. It would be wrong to ban suits from asbestos exposure while the material is still being imported into the United States. We have provided a very detailed proof of claim in the Ohio court with all the elements needed for full payment of the claim for the representatives of the Estate of Edward Windorfer.

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In legal reference, the court must accept the factual 3 allegations of the complaint as true. And this is Grays versus Lowery, in the citation, MAMI versus Fallier, the citation. The court looks to whether sufficient facts are pleaded to provide the defendants with adequate notice to frame an answer. Colburn versus Upper Darby.

In legal reference, a properly filed proof of claim supersedes any scheduling of that claim. This is according to Federal Bankruptcy Proceeding 3003(c)(4). Under Section 101(5) of the bankruptcy code the word claim means a right of payment or a right to a right to an equitable remedy for breach of 13∥ performance, if such a breach gives rights to a right of payment. Such prior act and omission of the Debtors, Owens Corning and Fiberboard arose before October the 5th 2000, 16∥ before the stay and this would give rise to our claims against them. Such acts are for the personal injuries, sickness, disease and wrongful death of Edward Windorfer. Asbestos was used in building and it was very dangerous to his health because of breathing tiny fibers in his lungs. He worked as an insulator, also known as an asbestos worker. He worked on boilers, pipe fittings, steam fittings, it's all in the case. 23 You can read it.

Dad came home covered with white dust. I used to say to him, dad, you look like you cleaned out the chicken house

and you don't get the eggs. I get the eggs. The complaint in Ohio has his health records and the pictures of buildings and $3 \parallel$ his work records, and also pictures of him as a very sick man that had lost well over a hundred pounds. He once was a big sturdy strong man that weighed 195, when he died he was somewhere between 65 to 85 pounds at is death.

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It should be written in the plan also that 8 mesothelioma cases should be treated with urgency and are given high priority. The early doctors had difficulty even knowing what they were looking at back in his day, of 1981, some thought it could be emphysema but he never smoked. Then other doctors as the time went on, were looking as the x-rays and the could determine that this was plural mesothelioma, a lung tumor that becomes so dense that it breaks the scapulas. following year it crushed his lungs and he died. Before he died, you could stand beside his bed for the last several months and hear the death rattle in his chest. He tried everything that the doctors suggested for him to do because he wanted to live, he wanted to live more than anything else in this entire world and we wanted him to live. He meant more to us than anything this world ever had.

Well, the misconduct of prior individuals, and we understand not the current officers of Owens Corning or Fiberboard, but the misconduct of the prior individuals show clear and convincing evidence involving substantial harm to

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1 Edward Windorfer, who was exposed in working with their product $2 \parallel$ and causing harm and loss to his family, and causing harm to 3 him, was the cause of his disease.

Let me now speak on Owens Corning and Fiberboard There have been years, years of excessive delay in the delays. 6 Edward Windorfer case. There has not been a timely resolution for this case. Breach of duty of good faith and fair dealing 8 by Owens Corning and Fiberboard. Because of such long delays, different treatment should be permissible to first resolve these older cases where some, like us, have waited 25 to 30 years for Owens Corning and Fiberboard to get their act 12 together and do the right thing.

It is such improper conduct by the Debtors to have us wait for so many years. Think of you being in our shoes and $15\,$ have gone through our situation and then you would understand. 16∥We feel it is an unreasonable delay that is prejudicial. 17 | have already waited so many years for relief. As we corresponded with Owens Corning and Fiberboard shortly after our father's death, and because of our trials, hardship, we even, before the statute of limitations, showed the discovery rule when our niece was beheaded and we had to take our case to the Supreme Court of the United States. When our land was adverse possessed for a period of 19 years because of our difficulties of our dad's death, and trying to claim and own what little we had left. We sold about everything. My mother

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1 had made the fiberglass drapes, the blue material that is shown 2 in the picture, we took down almost everything out of the $3 \parallel$ house, the drapes from the windows and sold them at a sale so that mother could keep the little house that she lived in and $5\parallel --$ anyway. It's a terrible thing to lose whatever you have.

We corresponded with them, okay. If there was something in the complaint that Owens Corning and Fiberboard 8 didn't like, then they should have called us, but they didn't. Their conduct in this case shows years and years of delay and with all the documents filed in Mr. Windorfer's case, the case should be classified, with the claim holders as entitled to 12 priority, due to the aging date of this case.

Certainly claims that are older should have priority and be settled first before more recent claims. Owens Corning 15 | failed to perform in their conduct even before the year 2000 stay and our numerous letters and we wrote lots of letters. You can look at them. They have had piles of them sent directly to them, sometimes 15 pages at a time, single spaced, expressing what we went through, and our request for an equitable relief.

In legal reference, the bankruptcy code defines a 22∥ claim as a right to payment or a right to an equitable remedy 23 for a failure of performance, if the breach gives rise to a right of payment and they failed to perform even in responding to our letters. The plan is deficient because it contains no

class or treatment and for cases like ours, for such long ignored claims like ours, that are entitled to a recovery and 3 reference to Section 510(b), it mandates that claims rank PARI PASSU pari passu, sorry, with the holders of common stock. Those common stock interests are classified by the plan as Class 9.1, an unimpaired class. When all is shown and known in certain cases, then certain cases should come under a special impaired class or a clause.

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For the year ending December 31st 2005, Owens 10 Corning, a very successful business and we are glad for them, 11 has 6.3 billion in sales. Now, we make reference to 768.73 (b), 12∥ restrictions on punitive damages, a Florida statute that Owens 13 Corning was involved in, where the fact finder determined that the wrongful conduct proven under this section was motivated solely by unreasonable financial gain. In such cases, plaintiff may recover an award up to four times the compensatory damages awarded or 2 million. It is our understanding that the legislature has placed no cap on punitive damage awards where the defendants specifically intended to harm the plaintiff and the defendants conduct did, in fact, harm the plaintiff. The legislature appears to cease -- or create, I'm sorry an exception, an exception for those who fall within Subsection (b) of the amended statute.

When we refer to the Debtors disregard for the safety 25 of the plaintiff, Edward Windorfer, in the Owens Corning and

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1 Fiberboard products that he handled and in the buildings, and 2 at the job sites he worked at, that were connected to Owens 3 Corning and Fiberboard, gathering all of this evidence together in the complaint that is filed in Ohio, we gathered the evidence and we took the case to court.

In legal reference, 768.73, where the fact finder determines that the time of injury the defendant had a specific intent to harm the plaintiff and determined that the defendants conduct did, in fact, harm the complainant, there shall be no caps on punitive damages. The sum of 2 million to each claimant entitled thereto, or the lesser in the Ohio complaint, 12 as we did not -- mother, that is, and we did with agreement 13∥ with mother, Selma Windorfer, as to the amounts. We did not change it when she requested the money that she did. We had not seen it on punitive damages and we do not necessarily -- we 16 know that things were wrong, but we do not blame them, we feel they will answer to a higher power and, therefore, it's not us 18 to judge our fellow man in this case.

We forgive them as this was a terrible thing, but we do ask that relief be granted because our father suffered most horribly, more than most anyone you could have ever -- more than anyone mostly. To some this is how asbestos affected and 23 harmed our family and caused us severe financial difficulties. Imagine you going through this, or your family going through 25 this.

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First, asbestos destroys the lungs, the health of those that you dearly love. Second, it robs the wage earner to 3 provide for him family, usually in bed, can't move, can't get out. Third, it kills the wage earner in time. Fourth, it causes you to lose about everything, through the sale and the loss of your possessions. And, fifth, it robs, it continues to rob the asbestos victims children. No matter how hard they try 8 to work and do what is right, asbestos caused our family hell on earth.

We believe, I do not have much more, we believe that we should not lose our legal and civil rights of a legally $12\,
vert$ filed case in the United States court system. This is what our 13∥ system is about. Respecting the individual's legal rights as well as the rights of companies and corporations. We are in favor of the plan that will help Owens Corning, we have always $16\parallel$ wanted the best for anyone whether that be an individual or a corporation. If the affects of the word "without prejudice", is to prevent the decree of dismissal from operating as the bar to our current claim or as the bar to a subsequent suit, please do not make void what is a legal claim in this particular case for Edward Windorfer, thereby depriving the earlier opinion of all authority as the precedent.

We do not want the plan to bar the right to bring or $24\parallel$ maintain an action on the same claim, or cause of sickness or illness in case we, the daughters of Edward Windorfer, Janet

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1 and Linda, come down with the disease in a few years, from the exposure to our father's clothes and certain Owens Corning and 3 Fiberboard products.

At this point we do have trouble catching our breath. 5 At the end of his workday, we would greet our father with hugs 6 and kisses. He said the best part of his day was when his little girls would put their arms around his neck and say, $8 \parallel$ daddy, we love you. One shouldn't be penalized in the course of a trial as to the introduction of particular evidence. hope that prior claim of interest and the -- any direct or personal claims or future claims as we may have under 12 actionable, non-bankruptcy law.

And in regard to the trust, I think it's a good thing. But should you deny us our legal and civil rights, would you place the total requested claim or an amount in the trust for the beneficiaries of Edward Windorfer and allow this claim to be given security credit or treatment, entitled at least to a priority and paid from the trust.

Yes, we believe that any person or entity seeking an allowance of final compensation with regard to a tort claim should provide a proof of claim with the bankruptcy court that would entitled them to relief. We have tried to do this, but 23 in the short notice, we could not make all -- again all of those stacks of papers relating to the claim in Ohio, as we didn't have the time to do that. We were lucky to be able to

call in for a telephonic conference, to do e-mails, to write $2 \parallel$ out what we have just written to you, and we have three boxes, 3 three feet long that we have made papers, that document where our father worked, every place he went and pictures, everything. I think our case was overlooked because there was 6 too much facts in the cases, would have brought too much to light in the State of Missouri, Illinois and Iowa, because the 8 business and buildings that contained asbestos. He took it out of state buildings, federal buildings, schools, hospitals. a matter of fact, he took it out of the hospital where he went to be a patient when he became sick with mesothelioma.

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He also took it out of churches. He worked with 13 insulation, boilers, roofing, he was a well skilled man, he had went to the eighth grade and graduated and then he went to Quincy College, in Quincy, Illinois, during night school, and 16 he worked at the sheet metal trade during the day. Also, it should be known that the business agent has a letter in there regarding Edward Windorfer's work at the Quincy, Illinois Veterans Home, that when he installed the asbestos they found a cardboard where Edward Windorfer wrote his name on the cardboard and dated it and that project was found to be heavily, heavily contaminated with asbestos. And then there's other examples of the places that he worked.

THE COURT: Ms. Hoch, Ms. Hoch, I'm going to cut you 25 \parallel off. This is not the time or the place to recite your father's

1 work history.

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MS. HOCH: I'm sorry. Could I -- can you give me two $3 \parallel$ more minutes, I'm almost done. Okay, in legal reference to 3003 to the party documenting the claim in order to be treated $5\parallel$ as the creditor, we pray this claim would be subject to a separate claims process to be established by the court. separate claims process to allow for fair treatment of special 8 circumstances like this. And in light of the facts and circumstances, which are presented to the trier of facts in the complaint, the case should be an exception to the rule, on exception to the plan and it would be paid fully and pursuant 12 to an order of the Court.

We hoped for years that we could reason with them and we'll get past this and, please, help us at this point in time 15 to have some life left other than the memories of the past and we d not know what factual truth or what the other side did not 17∥ want revealed in this document or what was tried to be ignored, 18 but our father's death did happen and his exposure did happen and he worked with Owens Corning and Fiberboard materials exclusively and extensively.

Also, the plan and confirmation order should 22 \parallel adequately provide for the timely payments of cure amounts in cash. Currently read, that the current payments required by Section 365(1) of the bankruptcy code, shall be made following the entry of a final order resolving such dispute. Would you

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approving the assumption.

 $1 \parallel$ think of the wording as maybe changing it to read, the cure $2 \parallel$ payments required by Section 365(1), or any other cure $3 \parallel$ payments, should be made before, not at the final entry, but before, and put in writing, of the final order resolving such a dispute. It is --

THE COURT: Ms. Hoch, with respect to 365 --MS. HOCH: -- resolve the objection by a cure amount claim, in cash, on the effective date, or on such other terms as agreed to by the parties, like the payment of a cure amount claim required by Section 365(b)(1) of the bankruptcy code, made in resolving the dispute and assuming the assumption and

THE COURT: Ms. Hoch, with respect to Section --MS. HOCH: Your Honor, we pray the plan may not contend to preclude rights in claims of the Edward Windorfer case, 20000-2919. Will you be so kind to make good on this and may Owens Corning make good on this, as Edward Windorfer was a suffering servant for Owens Corning and Fiberboard and his sacrifice on earth, may it be recompensed and we want to forgive and forget that this happened, and put this behind us and may today be a day of deliverance from Owens Corning and also for us in this case and we ask for an order from the Court granting relief upon the current facts. And may you give the Edward Windorfer case your highest consideration. We ask this of the Judge and of Owens Corning. Thank you.

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THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Hoch, with respect to Section 365, that section does not apply to your claim and that of your $3 \parallel$ father, so with -- regarding cure amounts, that has to do with leases and executory contracts, not with tort claims. going to let the Debtor respond to your objections, but with respect to your claim under 365, I have to overrule that it's simply not applicable.

MS. HOCH: Yes, and I understand and I stand corrected and I'm sorry. We do not have lawyers, in writing the complaint we did not use a lawyer, we only used the products that we knew our father had used.

THE COURT: Yes, I understand, I'm going to permit 13 the Debtor to respond at this point, Ms. Hoch, because -- I think I understand your claim, but this is not the time where 15 the Court is going to adjudicate claims under this plan, your claims will have to be filed against the trust. The bankruptcy code prohibits me from making exceptions within classes, in fact, the code requires that claimants with equal claims be treated the same way in a class and so, in that sense I cannot make an exception for your father's claim or your claims. Conlan.

MR. CONLAN: Yes, Your Honor, briefly. James Conlan 23 on behalf of the Debtor. We are sorry for the Windorfer family loss, and the loss of everyone who was hurt by asbestos, produced, manufactured by our company.

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That said, I can tell you that this has been a hard fought case, the Asbestos Creditors Committee and the Futures 3 Representative have fought ably on behalf of asbestos claimants. They negotiated a very good deal for themselves and their clients. Approximately \$5 billion dollars worth of value will go into the 524(g) trust that will respond to the claim against the 524(g) trust and with respect to particular questions about how mesothelioma claims are dealt with in the cure and the pecking order, I would defer to Peter Lockwood or Elihu Inselbach but I do know that the trust distribution procedures, which we've all been through, are of the type and structure that have been approved in these cases for years.

THE COURT: Mr. Inselbuch.

MR. INSELBUCH: Yes, Your Honor. Our Committee has represented throughout this bankruptcy, claims like the Windorfer claim and I might say we have become, we as lawyers, have become familiar with the suffering that these people have 18 had.

What I fear is forgotten sometimes, in the courtrooms 20 of this country and particularly in the bankruptcy courts, when we talk about tort claims as kind of a dry item is that for every tort claim there are people like the Windorfer's who suffered terribly. Their father died from mesothelioma which is one of the most terrible diseases known to man and we probably as a committee have represented in this bankruptcy

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approximately 15 or 20,000 victims of mesothelioma and the Futures Representative looks to a future where there will be an 3 additional 10 to 15,000 terrible deaths from mesothelioma resulting at least, in part, from exposure to the products of these Debtors.

We also have the terrible lung cancer deaths, which are of equivalent number and the problem that we faced here is, and the reason why these Debtors were in bankruptcy, is there is not enough money to the extent that money can every recompense for these injuries. There's simply not enough money to pay those claims.

As Judge Fulham estimated, the asbestos liabilities 13 \parallel of these Debtors were \$7 billion dollars. The Debtor had many, many other liabilities. There simply was not enough assets to provide 100 percent payment to these claimants as there wasn't to pay other creditors as well.

524(q) of the bankruptcy code enacted in response to the bankruptcy of Johns Manville some years ago, provides the methodology for the treatment of these claims. If we were required by the bankruptcy code to liquidate each of these claims in front of this court, before we could exit the bankruptcy, we would never be able to get any money to anybody. 23 The structure of this plan provides for the creation of a trust as Mr. Conlan has said, absent the enactment of the so called Fair Act, which to me is an oxymoron. Absent the enactment of

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1 the Fair Act, there will be approximately \$5 billion dollars in assets that will be put into this trust. This trust will have 3 the responsibility for resolving the legitimate claims of all asbestos victims and as the Futures Representative has seen to it, to treat them all equally over time.

I'm hopeful that we can have this plan confirmed and we can move on to the point where this trust can be set up and the claims like the Windorfer's can be fairly and promptly reviewed. Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Hoch and Ms. Ohnemus and if your mother. Mrs. Windorfer is on the phone, you as well. have to overrule your objection to confirmation in that you are asking for special treatment for your claims, because as I've explained that is something that the bankruptcy code prohibits this Court from enforcing and, indeed, if the Debtor tried to treat your claims differently from other similarly situated claims in a class, that plan would not be confirmable for that 18 very reason.

This trust, although it is not going to pay claims a hundred cents on the dollar if the estimate of \$7 billion dollar in claims is the correct assessment, the trust will be funded with approximately \$5 billion dollars over time, not 7. 23 Nonetheless, it seems to this Court to be the best resolution for tort victims. It will, without the need if you choose to accept the trust distribution procedures in full and to settle 1 these cases, not require that you go to trial. You won't have to wait any longer than getting through the claims processing $3 \parallel$ of the trust and the experience with other cases, claims 4 processing through the trust has been that the distributions are much more rapid than litigating each and every one of these asbestos claims in the tort system.

So, even from a prospective of not having further delay, I believe this trust distribution procedure is a fair and equitable way to deal with all tort victims, including yours and your father's claims.

I apologize, Mr. Pernick and Mr. Conlan, I don't remember the number of asbestos claims that were voted in the various classes. Can somebody give me a ball park number?

MR. PERNICK: Can I have one minute, Your Honor?

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: Your Honor --

THE COURT: Just one minute please.

MR. PERNICK: Your Honor, it was approximately 600,000 asbestos individual claims were voted.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. CONLAN: And may I add, Your Honor, that over 99.5 percent of those voting, voted to accept the plan.

THE COURT: And I don't recall seeing this, I'm not 23 sure there was a breakdown. Is there a breakdown by subclass 24 \parallel within that class as to how many, either mesothelioma or lung cancer claims were submitted?

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MR. PERNICK: Your Honor, the balloting agent may $2 \parallel$ have the data, but it's not a number that they calculated, so I 3 don't have it for you, I apologize.

THE COURT: Okay. I didn't recall seeing it. $5 \parallel$ guess I can just tell you that historically, and that may not 6 be the case in this specific case, but historically, the $7 \parallel$ mesothelioma claims are approximately 3 percent of the other 8 claims that are voted in the cases and lung cancers, if I recall, are approximately 10 percent, 5 percent? 5 percent of those cases. So, of the 600,000 claims that were voted, roughly 8 percent of that 600,000 would be people who have suffered to the same extent that your father suffered and your 13 family suffered in this case. As a result, if each of those cases were to go to trial somewhere, by the time that process worked its way through, the Debtor probably would be bankrupt in an economic sense and not have sufficient funds to pay anyone anything or at least very little. This distribution through the trust procedure, although there are limitations on how much can be paid, I think is the fairest and best resolution for all victims concerned in the tort system. will overrule your objection. I have already given, or Mr. 22 Lockwood has already given Ms. Ohnemus' phone number so that if 23 you have additional concerns as to how to process your claim through the trust, you can be in touch with him. Since you have three boxes of documents already prepared to support your

1 claim, I would think that it could be expeditiously handled 2 when you get the notification of how the trust procedures will $3 \parallel$ work and I'm not sure, are any of the members of the TAC or the trustee present today? There is no one here. Mr. Lockwood, I'm going to charge you with getting in touch with those people and ask them please as soon as this claim is filed, to see whether or not they can deal with it expeditiously.

MR. LOCKWOOD: Your Honor the TDP provides in the FIFO processing que for priority for oldest claims. claim has, in fact, been pending for 25 years, it will be, assuming that it gets filed within the first six months of the trust operation, it will be entitled to a priority on that basis.

THE COURT: All right.

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MS. HOCH: Glad to hear that.

THE COURT: All right. So, if you will get in touch with Mr. Lockwood, he will attempt to give you some supplemental information that will assist with processing your claim, but please understand, he cannot act as your counsel. If you need a lawyer, you're going to have to get one on your But he will explain to you what the process is all about.

MS. HOCH: I'm sorry, what was his name again?

THE COURT: I'm Judge Fitzgerald.

MS. HOCH: No, the man who --

THE COURT: Mr. Lockwood, Peter Lockwood.

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MR. LOCKWOOD: Peter Lockwood. 1 2 MS. HOCH: How do you spell that? 3 MR. LOCKWOOD: L-o-c-k-w-o-o-d. 4 MS. HOCH: Thank you. I was hearing impaired, 5 thanks. 6 THE COURT: All right. You've got the phone number? 7 Thank you, Your Honor, and thanks to Owens MS. HOCH: 8 Corning for listening to our plea and may God Bless all of you, and everything work for the best, for everyone, Your Honor. 10 THE COURT: I think everybody here shares that sentiment. Thank you. 11 12 MS. OHNEMUS: Your Honor --THE COURT: Yes. 13 14 MS. OHNEMUS: I'm Janet Ohnemus and I thank you also 15∥ for allowing me to speak and as we are going through these 16 proceedings, I just received another packet from -- through 17 Federal Express from Saul Ewing, so I don't know about their timely manner of delivery of paperwork, I hope that that does 18 improve. 19 20 THE COURT: Well, I will inquire, what's with the 21 delivery issues, Mr. Pernick? 2.2 MR. PERNICK: Your Honor, we've actually been trying 23 very hard, as we do with everybody that makes an inquiry, to

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believe that Ms. Ohnemus is referring to is actually the agenda

24 \parallel respond very quickly and get documents out. That package, I

 $1 \parallel \text{from Friday night.}$ And so we have sent previous agendas. I 2 know that Pauline Rekaliak (phonetic) from my office and others $3 \parallel$ have talked to one or both of them on occasion. We have done everything we can to get document out quickly. I think 5 sometimes that gets perceived, for example, we're trying to give the agenda from Friday night, get it to them we did it as quickly as we could, but it was only to get changes to them.

THE COURT: Ms. Ohnemus, I can assure you that I got my copy of the agenda at home approximately seven o'clock on Saturday night as well. So, I can appreciate the fact that you're only getting delivered today the changes from Friday. But that is apparently what this new packet will be. It does 13 not require any further response on your behalf.

MS. OHNEMUS: Okay, thank you.

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THE COURT: All right, thank you. If the operator could mute the phone again, please, until we get to the next level of objections. Are there any other individual objections 18 to be addressed?

MR. PERNICK: Well, Your Honor, I believe that there 20 were one or two other individuals that you were dealing with before we dealt with that objection, that were on that chart of people who sent correspondence, or actually, these two did not send anything, but I think they wanted to speak.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, the three who are listed, Ohnemus, Windorfer and Hoch, were all related to the Windorfer

claim.

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MR. PERNICK: Oh, I apologize then. I just wanted to 3 make sure there wasn't anybody else.

THE COURT: Okay. Let me inquire. Is there anybody on the phone who is not represented by counsel, and who is not involved in the Windorfer matter, operator, if you could please unmute the phone for a minute. Any response? All right, there 8 are no responses. Is there anyone in court who has an individual claim, someone who is not represented by counsel? There are no further participants by phone or in court who are not represented by counsel alleging personal injury claims. And, I have overruled the three objectors claims for the 13 \parallel reasons that I've stated on the record. Okay. Mr. Conlan.

MR. CONLAN: Your Honor, James Conlan, again, on 15 behalf of the Debtor. As we've suggested a couple of times, we 16∥ have two unresolved objections, although it's possible that I can resolve one of them with the type of clarification that we attempted with Mr. Klauder on the phone. I'm going to be very clear on this.

516(b) of the plan deals with third party releases, not releases of causes of action that belong to the estate, for example, derivative causes of action or causes of action that are otherwise for the benefit of all creditors, but so called third party or personal causes of action.

The way we have structured the plan, those third

1 party releases, again sometimes called personal releases, are $2 \parallel$ entirely consensual. For example, if a party like Kensington $3 \parallel$ doesn't vote, then they do not give that third party release. If they vote and they check the box, they do not give that third party release. The only people who give that third party release are people who vote and do not check the box. of background facts with respect to Kensington.

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Kensington is an affiliate of Elliott. You know that name, they were a bank debt holder that has been very active in this case for years. You also know that in connection with our bank deal, the agent and the Steering Committee, sought to have Kensington dismiss the New York State action which Kensington brought against current and former directors and officers. Third point. The New York State court just dismissed that cause of action, on August 22nd of 2006 citing among other things that it is a derivative cause of action.

Now, Kensington has sought clarity that its cause of action, again, assuming it's personal, that it's not giving a third party release, again, without regard to whether their cause of action is a third party claim in contrast to property of the estate without prejudice to that. The answer is very straightforward. If the cause of action is a third party claim, one that is personal to them, not derivative, not property of the estate, then it is not released because I don't believe Kensington voted on the plan.

Kensington's objection, actually, doesn't even talk about what I just described, instead, it requests among other 3 things, a clarification that certain what I'll describe as supplementary injunction provisions, don't apply, don't have the effect of extinguishing and joining their alleged third party claim. Let me be clear.

If there's a third party claim that is not released, the injunctions will not prohibit the prosecution of it. And that may, on the record, satisfy Kensington, I don't know.

THE COURT: Mr. Shaffer?

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MR. SHAFFER: Thank you, Your Honor, I'll be very 12∥brief, because I think I can be very brief. Yes, our objection 13∥ was not to the consensual release because, indeed, we did not 14 consent to the third party release, our objection was actually 15 more in the term of a request for clarification, that had to do 16 with two other sections of the plan which, at least on their face, appeared to grant third party releases. One was a provision in the discharge provision, 14.9(b), which says that all persons shall be precluded from asserting against the related persons, which includes officers and directors, and then it has a whole list of types of claims.

And then there was also some language in what otherwise would have been the asbestos injunction 5.17(a) that also seemed to do that, far beyond the asbestos contact.

If I'm getting assurances from Debtors' counsel that

1 these sections do not apply to the Kensington lawsuit to the extent that the Kensington lawsuit is a third party lawsuit, then we are done. I am -- we can all go home.

MR. CONLAN: We're done.

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MR. SHAFFER: Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Why don't we take a very brief recess, let's say 10 minutes and then we'll come back and deal with the last objection.

MR. CONLAN: Okay.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. CONLAN: Thank you, Your Honor.

(Short recess)

THE COURT: Please be seated. Mr. Conlan.

MR. CONLAN: Yes, Your Honor, very briefly. 15 -- I mentioned two objections, this is the second of them. 16 Objector to whom we refer as Ackerman, objects to the plan on 17 the basis that a holder of the \$130 million dollar DEM bearer 18 bonds, which we sometimes call the Deutsche bearer bonds, is 19 entitled to the same lien rights under the negative pledge of Section 8.2 of the relevant debenture, that is the debenture or indenture relating to those bearer bonds as afforded to the 22 bank holders claims and what it appears is this.

Section 8.2 of the relevant indenture provides 24 negative pledge language. It says the borrower, that would be Owens Corning Delaware, because OCD is obligated on these

 $1 \parallel$ bonds, just like OCD is obligation on all the other bonds that $2 \parallel you've$ heard about, the borrower, OCD, will not itself, not $3 \parallel$ will any of its consolidated subsidiaries, secure any indebtedness for money borrowed or any guarantee or indemnity in respect thereof, by any mortgage, pledge or any other lien or encumbrance.

What that basically means is, Owens Corning Delaware 8 could not grant a lien on the assets of its subsidiaries. Owens Corning did not grant a lien on the assets of its subsidiaries, it gave guarantees as you're well aware, to the banks, that is the subsidiaries gave guarantees to the banks, those are unsecured guarantees.

The plan as you know --

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THE COURT: Don't they constitute a claim or an encumbrance? I mean, the language is broader than lien, it says claim or encumbrance. And, isn't the guarantee a claim or an encumbrance?

MR. CONLAN: We don't think so, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Oh, well, okay. Somebody better give me some state law that tells me what applies then, and how that applies because it seems to me that if you give a guarantee, you've encumbered something, at least your financial 23 wherewithal. Isn't it a contingent right to pursue a claim? MR. CONLAN: A guarantee is certainly a contractual 25 right, Your Honor --

THE COURT: Right.

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MR. CONLAN: -- to collect for the subsidiary $3 \parallel$ guarantor, but we do not believe it is an encumbrance, mortgage 4 pledge or other lien which we regard as a property interest in 5 the assets of the subsidiary.

THE COURT: Oh, I see what you're saying. The difference between a contractual claim and a property right, 8 okay.

MR. CONLAN: Precisely, Your Honor. What I can also 10∥ tell you is, as you are well aware in this case since it's gone 11 \parallel on for years with respect to this issue, the plan preserves the 12∥ structural subordination of the bondholders claims, including 13 \parallel these bonds against OCD, and that is required by the 14 substantive consolidation ruling that we're all very, very much 15 aware of, but it does not subordinate these bondholder claims, that is, these DEM bondholder claims to the claims of the bank 17 debt holders.

Finally, Your Honor, if there is a single grouping of issues that has been beaten to death in these cases, it is the entitlement of the banks to recover contractually on those quarantees.

For all those reasons, we just don't think there's 23 any merit at all to this objection, but I believe counsel for 24 Mr. Ackerman is in the courtroom.

THE COURT: I'll hear from Mr. Ackerman's attorney.

MR. MARCUS: Your Honor, Christopher Marcus, Weil, Gotshal and Manges for Credit Suisse, as the agent. We do have a response as well to this objection. I'm happy to allow Mr. Ackerman to speak first if Your Honor would rather take it in that order.

THE COURT: I think I should hear from Mr. Ackerman and then I'll hear your responses.

MR. MARCUS: Thank you.

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THE COURT: Thank you. Good morning.

MR. BODNER: Good morning. My name is Irving Bodner, I'm an attorney in New York. I would like to respond with two Number one, we believe that the language, the definition of the lien, as set forth in the declaration of undertaking, is broad enough to encompass the so called contractual claim as mentioned by the Court. Particularly, the language which says as follows. The term lien shall include covenants, restrictions, encumbrances, I'm skipping words here, but each one of these broad terms are specifically defined in the declaration of undertaking set forth by Owens Corning Fiberglass in the undertaking with respect to the issuance of these debentures in 1985, 12 years before the issuance of the 22 bank holders claims.

Now, let's make it clear here, we are not asserting 24 \parallel that there is any restriction in this debenture that precludes the issuance of the quarantees in this bank holder claim.

1 are simply asserting is that under this declaration of 2 undertaking, we become pari passu with these quarantees under 3 the terms of this declaration of undertaking.

THE COURT: With the guarantees?

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MR. BODNER: With the priority that is asserted by 6 the bank holders. That's number one. That the language of this undertaking is broad enough to encompass the covenants and 8 quarantees and when I stress the word covenants here I refer specifically to the whole host of covenants set forth in the bank credit agreement issued on -- dated June 26, 1997, particularly Article 8, because what those covenants did was to 12∥prohibit, the banks prohibited Owens Corning from issuing any 13 mortgage, any lien whatsoever, again, very broadly defined, on the underlying assets of Owens Corning and all its subsidiaries existing at that point in time, except for very limited 16 exceptions.

By so limiting Owens Corning, they, in fact, with 18 this negative pledge, they encumbered all of Owens Corning and 19 then on top of that, having the subsidiaries issue their quarantee directly to the banks, wrapped up the entire assets of the company.

THE COURT: But, it's a contractual right, it's not a 23 property interest right and I think Mr. Conlan is correct, I 24 was being misled, and going down the wrong path because a contractual right is not a property interest. It is a claim,

1 but it's a contingent claim only in the event that certain $2 \parallel$ events occur, which at this point, haven't happened and it $3 \parallel$ still would not preclude property rights. The banks, I think, 4 have not attempted to prevent the Debtors from entering into 5 contracts, but they have attempted to prevent the Debtor, with 6 the few exceptions as you've pointed out that really aren't relevant to this discussion from encumbering its property so 8 that the property that stands behind the mortgages and the other liens, will retain the value that's necessary to pay the 10 bank debt claim.

There's a big difference between an encumbrance of a 12∥property interest and a contingent claim that's created by 13 contract.

MR. BODNER: In responding to the Judge, may I just 15 pont out to the end, to the conclusory definition of lien set 16∥ forth in the declaration of undertaking in the Deutsche Mark 17 Debenture, that the term lien here is not limited to real 18 property as the Judge would suggest, but it says specifically, for example, it says in the case of any security, referring to

> THE COURT: Share.

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MR. BODNER: -- shares, warrants or options to acquire 23 such security. So, this, we believe, indicates that the limitation on encumbrance is not limited solely to real assets, but even non-real assets, such as securities, are limited by

the term lien.

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THE COURT: That may be, that there's an additional 3 covenant that indicates that you can't impose an encumbrance on the stock, but that's still not relevant to the contract rights.

MR. BODNER: Then --

THE COURT: Because the quarantee doesn't affect the 8 stock either. And, it's not a property -- it's not an encumbrance on the stock. It's essentially a financial 10 covenant. It can be more, it gives rise to a claim, but it's essentially a financial covenant that says that in the event 12∥ that the borrower, Owens Corning Delaware can't pay the debt 13 back, one of the subs will do it. I don't think it's a 14 violation of the debenture.

MR. BODNER: Let me then move to my second point, and 16 that is that this action by Owens Corning in 1997 issuing these quarantees by the subsidiaries, violated what's called the so called doctrine of equitable lien. In other words, you can so encumber a company's property and assets as to make the negative pledge almost meaningless by tying up everything and in this case the covenants by prohibiting Owens Corning from issuing any kind of a lien, mortgage or other, on its property 23 as well as the quarantee of all of its significant subsidiaries, in effect created a total tie up of Owens Corning's assets so as to vitiate the intent and purpose of

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this negative pledge covenant issued previously in 1985 to the Deutsche Mark Debenture.

And, as support for that, we cite the language in Metropolitan Life Insurance versus R.J. Nabisco, where the Second Circuit recognized the effect that encumbrances that are created may have so as to create, in effect, an equitable lien on the assets of a company and this has also been recognized, 8 the American Bar Association's commentaries on indentures, where a whole host of cases, particularly in the 1930's, during the depression, when companies became bankrupt and the courts recognized that prior creditors who had a negative pledge $12 \parallel$ covenant, should be entitled to an equitable lien.

If the Court feels that the language of this undertaking in 1985 is insufficient to make it clear, then at least the standards of equity and fairness that prevail in bankruptcy should at least give us an equitable lien against the priority of the bank holders. And I point out in particular the Deutsche Mark Debentures in this case and that what prompts my coming to this court, frankly, is that they are suffering worse than any class of debenture in this case because of the fact that you have Deutsche Mark Debentures and under the terms of these debentures, the valuation of the debenture is set at the date of filing, it's merely an accident of history here. And, therefore, since the dollar exchange rate to the Deutsche Mark at the time of the bankruptcy filing

in 01 was at a relatively high level, the recovery to the Deutsche Mark Debenture, even though they are on equal par with 3 the other debentures, is, I believe, as much as 30, 40 percent below the other debenture holders. So, it's stated in the plan $5 \parallel$ of reorganization that the recovery should be 58 percent, but the fact is, these bonds are now trading and quoted as being offered at 20 Deutsche Mark to the face amount in the current 8 market. That shows you the deep discount that these debentures are suffering as a result of the effect of this situation.

THE COURT: Well, on that point, I mean, that's the risk that everybody takes by either buying a bond or a share of stock or whatever.

MR. BODNER: That's correct.

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So, the value issue, I think is not a THE COURT: basis for this Court to set aside the exact terms of the debenture to try to impose what would be equitable for the Deutsche Mark Debenture holders, but not necessarily equitable for other classes of creditors if the Deutsche Mark Debentures were paid more than the value that's stated pursuant to the debenture, whereas other creditors would then be at further risk. So, I think on that score, this Court's equitable powers do not lie to set aside the terms of the debenture itself and 23 I'll have to ask for a response with respect to the concept of the equitable lien by virtue of tying up the Debtors assets to the point where some form of equitable lien should be imposed.

MR. BODNER: Thank you.

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MR. CONLAN: Your Honor, James Conlan, I'll respond $3 \parallel$ briefly to the equitable lien and then turn the podium over to counsel form Weil, Gotshal.

Your Honor, the facts of an equitable lien just don't 6 exist here and the reason why, among others, is that value comes up from the subsidiaries of Owens Corning Delaware to 8 Owens Corning Delaware under what we call the waterfall analysis. So, it isn't the case that we tied ourself all the way up, the reality is that the bondholders, including Mr. Bodner's client, are receiving substantial value, as you know, 12 depending on how you count it, 55 to 58 cents on the dollar at a \$30 per share value. The movement in the Deutsche Mark $14 \parallel$ relative to the dollar, we can't respond to that, their claims $15\,$ are what they are, but the facts for an equitable lien just 16 aren't here factually.

MR. MARCUS: Again, Your Honor, Christopher Marcus, 18 Weil, Gotshal and Manges, for Credit Suisse as agent. briefly, Your Honor. I would also point out that on the equitable lien issue, that what Mr. Bodner is asking for in this objection actually is not an equitable lien and I would point out another basis upon which to overrule the objection. And the remedy that they're seeking here is actually not at all an appropriate remedy.

As it stated in Mr. Bodner's reply and as he just

1 stated on the record, he does not argue that the issuance of the guarantees violated a provision of the DM Debentures and, $3\parallel$ in fact, he says his only argument is that once granted, the DM Debentures require <u>pari passu</u> treatment with the banks. 5 he goes on to say, this result can be achieved by ordering the banks to relinquish 3 percent of their recover. There's simply 7 no basis to force the banks to give over some of their recovery 8 to the DM Debenture holders, even if his underlying argument was correct, that he had some kind of equitable lien on the Debtors property. There's just simply no basis for the bank holders to hand over some of their recovery and --THE COURT: Well, who else would he be pari passu

MR. MARCUS: Well, he is pari passu with the bank holders at the Owens Corning level, presumably, he does not have claims against the subsidiary level and so he doesn't have a right to be treated pari passu with any creditors at the

> THE COURT: Okay.

subsidiary level.

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MR. MARCUS: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Bodner, do you have anything further?

MR. BODNER: Yes. I believe the language of the 23 undertaking and Section 8.2 of the indenture of the Deutsche Mark Debenture is broad enough to encompass an undertaking or an obligation by Owens Corning and it's consolidated

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1 subsidiaries existing in 1985 with respect to their obligations 2 here and recognizing pari passu treatment for any subsequent $3 \parallel$ creditor who receives what's called -- anything that might be construed as an equitable lien.

THE COURT: Well, I don't understand the issue with 6 respect to the subsidiaries. The bonds are not -- the debentures that were issued are not obligations of the 8 subsidiaries in any respect, are they? I haven't seen any language that indicates that the subsidiaries guaranteed performance of the debentures.

MR. BODNER: But I believe that subsidiaries and a 12 parent, when a parent issues bonds, and specifically sets forth in the bond that it or its -- and its consolidated subsidiaries, and specifically refers to a limitation of assets involving more than 15 percent of those consolidated 16 subsidiaries and specifically provides for that in Section 8.2, that no more than 15 percent of its subsidiaries. So, in other words, the subsidiaries were clearly contemplated by Owens Corning when it issued its undertaking in 1985, then those subsidiaries are also, let's be realistic here, when any parent issues bonds, and it refers to and obligates is consolidated 22 \parallel subsidiaries taken as a whole, we don't have separate, I've 23 never seen, I don't think anyone here in this rom has seen where a bond issuance involving a parent company is simultaneously signed individually by 22 consolidated

subsidiaries.

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THE COURT: But that's not -- I think that's not what $3 \parallel$ thus paragraph says. It says, I'm going to eliminate some of the wording, but Owens Corning --

MR. BODNER: Are you looking at the undertaking or at Section 8.2?-

THE COURT: Yes, I am, declaration of the undertaking. Or is it Section 8.2 you want to refer to?

MR. BODNER: Well, both.

THE COURT: All right. Declaration of undertaking. Owens Corning, herewith undertakes as Trustee for the bondholders, until such time as principle interest in 13 additional amounts, if any, of the bond terms have been --

MR. BODNER: I'm sorry, I can't find what you're 15 reading.

THE COURT: I'm reading the very first full paragraph

MR. BODNER: Go ahead.

THE COURT: -- of the declaration of the undertaking, Exhibit 2 to your response to -- let me get the title of your document.

MR. BODNER: All right. If we go down five lines to 22 \parallel the word neither, it says there, neither the company nor any 23 consolidated subsidiary.

THE COURT: Right. Will at any time secure any 25 indebtedness for money borrowed or any guarantee or indemnity

1 in respect thereof, by any mortgage pledge secured interest or 2 other lien or encumbrance upon any of the present or future $3 \parallel \text{revenues}$, property or assets of the company or the consolidated $4\parallel$ subsidiaries, the value of which in the aggregate, shall exceed $5 \parallel 15$ percent of the total assets of the company, its consolidated 6 subsidiaries and so forth. It's not saying that those subsidiaries -- that 15 percent of the subsidiaries can't do 8 something, it's saying that the Debtor can't cause its subsidiaries to guarantee more than the consolidated 15 percent 10 \parallel value of the Debtor and the subsidiaries on a consolidated, annual balance sheet basis.

MR. BODNER: Correct, but going back to the beginning 13 of that clause, starting with the word neither --

> THE COURT: Right.

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MR. BODNER: -- it says, neither the company nor any consolidated subsidiary.

THE COURT: That's right.

MR. BODNER: So, the obligation here is clearly stated on behalf of Owens Corning and its subsidiaries.

THE COURT: Right, but what the obligation is is not to -- let me find it again here.

MR. BODNER: Not to encumber more than 15 percent of the total assets of the company and its subsidiaries, that's all. It's just saying, if the company is worth \$5 million dollars, you can't encumber more than 15 percent of those \$5

1 million dollars.

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THE COURT: Well, in broad brush strokes, that's $3 \parallel \text{correct.}$ But the specific pledge is that it will not issue a $4 \parallel$ mortgage, pledge, security interest or other lien or 5 encumbrance on the present or future revenues, property or 6 assets. It doesn't -- but, a quarantee is not that, it's a contractual obligation.

MR. BODNER: It's not only the guarantee here that we're discussing, Your Honor, it's also the covenants that are 10 \parallel issued in that same document, that same document --

THE COURT: In the declaration of undertaking?

MR. BODNER: No, I'm talking about the bank letter, 13 the bank credit agreement. The bank credit agreement consists 14 of, in Section 8, particularly of that agreement --

THE COURT: Yes, the affirmative and negative 16 covenants.

MR. BODNER: And, those covenants so tie up the 18 company's revenues, property or assets. Now, may I just touch 19 on the language revenue here. They are arguing that this lien so to speak is limited to property, or real assets only, what about the word revenues? Revenue is not a real asset, it's a 22 future asset.

THE COURT: Better be a present asset in some 24 instances, too.

MR. BODNER: But when a company speaks of revenue,

it's always in the future, it's never in the past. Property and assets reflect things that exist at that moment in time. 3 Revenues refer to future. So, the lien restriction here, the encumbrance restriction here, clearly contemplates more than 5 real assets, that's my point.

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I mean, what they've done essentially is, vitiate the whole negative pledge covenant by being very creative and -it's not unusual to issue quarantees by subsidiaries, I'm not saying it's unusual, my point here is that the language here is broad enough to protect my clients debentures. And, they're saying, let's ignore it. It should not be so easily ignored, particularly here when the language, I think, should be construed by the Court adversely against those who drafted it and the drafters here were the people who made this undertaking, Owens Corning, and I would argue, the company and its consolidated subsidiaries jointly made this undertaking, not just a parent who they want to make as not relevant to this 18 subsidiary.

I believe when this language was drafted, it was 20 clearly contemplated that the assets of the subsidiaries were quite substantial and represented the major source of the company's assets. Every multinational company operates through 23 a multitude of subsidiaries, for a host of reasons, tax 24∥ reasons, et cetera, liability reasons and what not. I would host to venture to say that the multinational companies at the

 $1 \parallel$ parent level have very little real assets. The real assets 2 lie, almost always in subsidiaries. Equity should look at the 3 underlying equities here, what's being done? What's being done here is vitiating a negative pledge covenant because it's inconvenient. Thank you.

> THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. CONLAN: Your Honor, James Conlan, I won't repeat what I've already said and what you've already said, but I do want to respond to one point and that is, Owens Corning 10 Delaware is not a naked holding company, it has enormous assets itself and those enormous assets, as well as the value that 12 flow up from the subsidiaries after the payment of the banks in full, are what is funding all of the distribution to Asbestos here and the substantial distribution to bondholders and to Mr. 15 Bodner's client. The objection should be overruled.

THE COURT: Well, when I look at the document and the 17 declaration of undertaking, the specific pledge is that the companies and the subsidiaries to the extent that those are relevant, will not secure any indebtedness for money borrowed or any quarantee or indemnity in respect thereof by, this is a quote "any mortgage, pledge, security interest or other lien or encumbrance upon any of the present or future revenues, 23 property or assets of the company" and I'm stopping the quote there. It seems to me that mortgage and certainly lien to a certain extent, would apply to real property as would

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1 encumbrance. The pledge security interest, possibly other lien $2 \parallel$ or encumbrance could also apply to certain personal property, 3 but nonetheless, all of them are property interests.

I was incorrect when I said earlier on this record 5 that I thought that the language said claim or encumbrance, it does not specify claim, it only specifies lien encumbrance $7 \parallel$ mortgage pledge or security interest, none of which seem to be 8 affected by a quarantee. In saying that, though, what I am not certain about under applicable law is whether a guarantee constitutes a pledge of a source. In some state laws, possibly, a guarantee does constitute a pledge, I don't know. 12∥I take it this is applicable New York law? I don't have that 13 \parallel part of the document, so I'm not sure. I know that Owens was an Ohio company according to this document, but I don't know what law applies because I don't have that portion of the document. Whatever the law is, I quess the issue is, does the provision of a quarantee by a subsidiary constitute either a 18 pledge or an encumbrance under the law of that state.

And, the second question would be, if it does, does it rise to the level of more than the 15 percent caveat. And I don't think anybody has briefed that issue, so maybe I'm asking something that's either not relevant or that no one intended to 23 brief. I don't know.

MR. CONLAN: Your Honor, just if you'd give me a 25 moment.

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THE COURT: All right. See, I think the problem that Mr. Bodner is raising is the definition of lien in this document itself. I'm sorry.

(Pause)

THE COURT: Gentlemen, could I interrupt your discussion? One portion of Mr. Bodner's argument I think I can do away with and to the extent that this may take care of this situation, I think I need to put this on record.

Part of Mr. Bodner's argument refers to the definition of lien, which is in the declaration of undertaking at the bottom of Page 33. And it says, lien shall mean any $12 \parallel$ interest in property securing an obligation owed to, or claim $13 \parallel$ of a person other than the owner of the property, whether such interest is based on common law, statute or contract and including but not limited to the security interest or lien 16∥arising from a mortgage, encumbrance, pledge, conditional sale or trust receipt or lease, consignment or bailment for security purposes. The term lien shall include reservations, exceptions, encroachments, easements, rights of way, covenants, conditions, restrictions, leases and other title exceptions and encumbrances affecting property and in the case of any 22 \parallel security, warrants or options to acquire such security. For 23 the purpose of these bonds, the company or consolidated subsidiary shall be deemed to be the owner of any property which it had acquired or holds, subject to a conditional sale

agreement, capital lease or other arrangement, pursuant to which title to the property has been retained by or vested in 3 some other person for security purposes. The term covenants in that string of events and restrictions in that string of definitions, Mr. Bodner says, means that the Debtor cannot undertake the covenants that are then in the 1997 credit agreement, but I don't think that's what this paragraph means. This string is related clearly to title exceptions and encumbrances affecting property and then there's a separate section that deals with the security warrants or options to acquire a security which is not right now relevant.

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So, I don't think with respect to the lien issue, 13∥ that there is an issue. I do not believe that the 1997 agreement and its covenants, provides any bases for equitable or other relief. My concern is still, however, with the concept of the pledge. So, I apologize for interrupting your discussions. If you want to continue them, that's fine, but to the extent that you were going to get into the lien issue, I don't think the lien is a problem.

MR. CONLAN: We were just talking about the lien issue and the very paragraph Your Honor found as well. Honor, neither we, nor Mr. Bodner briefed the question of whether a guarantee is a pledge. Delaware law applies. don't believe, based upon my colleagues analysis, that any state takes the position that a guarantee is a pledge.

 $1 \parallel$ quarantee is contractual, the pledge relates to property interest.

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THE COURT: Okay. Well, I'm going to have to take a look at that, so I think so I think you folks are going to have 5 to give me a brief on the subject. You may be correct, I $6\parallel$ simply don't know. I've never had to examine the issue and that's the only basis that I can see for relief, unless 8 somebody is going to give me a little more than, you don't think, but rather that you know, or that you'll represent that 10 \parallel no state would treat a guarantee of a subsidiary as a pledge.

MR. CONLAN: Your Honor, Delaware is the applicable 12 law here.

THE COURT: Okay. And Delaware applies why?

MR. SHULMAN: A pledge is a --

THE COURT: You need to use the microphone. Why does 16 Delaware law apply? Is that in the document?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: (Indiscernible).

THE COURT: I can't hear you from back there, sir.

MR. SHULMAN: Your Honor, the definition of a pledge, which has been around --

COURT CLERK: Please state your name.

MR. SHULMAN: Oh, Jay Shulman of Saul Ewing on behalf 23 of the Debtor. The definition of a pledge which is a security interest that even -- Uniform Commercial Code, is a possessory security interest in property. A guarantee is no more than a

 $1 \parallel$ credit undertaking by a debtor. We could certainly brief this $2 \parallel$ but it is well beyond the pale to suggest that an agreement to $3 \parallel$ pay a debt becomes a possessory interest in personal property.

THE COURT: If that's the correct definition, I 5 wholly agree.

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MR. BODNER: I'd just like to cite the conclusory language of the declaration of undertaking of the Deutsche Mark 8 Debenture issued in 1985, on top of Page 34, and the subsequent page reads as follows, "the rights and obligations arising from this undertaking shall in all respects be determined in accordance with the law of the Republic of Germany".

Now, this is because this was a Deutsche Mark 13∥ Debenture. I cannot speak now as to whether or not Delaware law has subsumed this language because of the filing of Chapter 11 but clearly, the applicable law under this undertaking is the law of Germany and so, I don't know, I can't respond that Delaware is truly applicable and I would like permission to brief this issue of the applicable language, the pledge language as it affects a guarantee.

THE COURT: All right. With respect to the definition under United States law, do you have any challenge to the assertion that a pledge constitutes a possessory interest?

MR. BODNER: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. We're going to take a five

minute recess and I'll return.

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(Short break in proceedings)

COURT CLERK: May the court come to order.

THE COURT: All right, gentlemen, with respect to, at least under United States law, it does appear that a pledge is a possessory interest. Not only Black's Law Dictionary but a host of probably 25 opinions that I was able to look at quickly on line, indicate that that is the case.

We also did a search to see whether we could get an English translation of German law and we found a couple of sections. German law does indeed refer to pledges, but it is 12∥ not entirely clear in my very quick perusal, whether any of those sections are relevant to what is transpiring before the 14 Court right now.

It does appear in the insolvency sections, under 16 German law, however, that there are entitlements to creditors who hold pledges to a separate satisfaction, therefore, giving 18 rise to the concept that it, too, is a property interest, not a 19 contractual interest. So, at this point I am inclined to think that it is likely that a pledge will, indeed, affect the property interest, not a contractual interest, however, I am 22 \parallel happy to give you a few days to brief the issue. I do not 23 think it is going to make a difference based on this very quick 24 research but, again, it was 10 minutes worth of research, not what all of your law firms will be able to put together in

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 $1 \parallel$ however long you decide to brief the issue, I guess. Yes, sir? I think counsel for the agent has something to say.

MR. MARCUS: Your Honor, I just wanted to sort of be clear about what you said. Is this something that you were envisioning briefing in connection with confirmation?

THE COURT: Well, it's an objection to confirmation.

MR. MARCUS: Okay, because I think that this is -that we can get past confirmation. I don't think that this actually is a confirmation issue and let me explain why.

He has a negative pledge covenant in his declaration of undertaking, which nobody thinks gives him the right that $12 \parallel$ he's entitled to and, in fact, it is his burden to come here today and show you that he's entitled to this and he has not done that. He has not come here with any German law, but even if he can, even if he has a right under his indenture and the credit agreement violated that in some way, his right was to declare a default under his indenture, which I have no idea whether he's done. It sounds like that was not done back in 1997. But if he did, he has a claim, he has a claim for breach against the Debtors. And so, he can assert that claim, if it's at all timely in the claims process. The plan doesn't change that fact. So, if he has a claim against Owens Corning, he asserts that claim. If he feels he has a claim against a subsidiary as well, then he asserts the claim against the subsidiary and that gets dealt with in the claim reconciliation

1 process.

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And so, it is actually not at all a confirmation 3∥issue, it is a claims reconciliation issue and I would suggest that the Debtors are probably going to tell you that we looked 5 at this very quickly. That the indenture trustee for this 6 issue did not file a claim against any debtor other than Owens Corning, and I do not know if Mr. Bodner did, but that their 8 ability to now assert a claim, five or six years after the bar date against a subsidiary debtor, is no longer timely and so that issue should be dispatched very quickly. But that's the issue, whether he can assert a claim against the subsidiary. If he does, the plan explains how he gets paid, and that's it, 13 that's the issue.

> THE COURT: All right.

MR. MARCUS: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Conlan.

MR. CONLAN: Your Honor, I can confirm that they did 18 not file claims against any subsidiaries, they only filed a 19 claim against Owens Corning Delaware. Just to repeat in part what Mr. Marcus just said. Even if a quarantee is a pledge, we don't think it is. Even if it were, they would have a breach claim against Owens Corning Delaware and their claim could be 23 no more than the amount of the instrument.

We recognize that claim, we will pay that claim. 25 Frankly, this legal argument doesn't even affect the quantum of

that claim. Their claim is for the face amount of the instrument, just like Mr. Rahl's clients claims are for the face amount of the instrument. They can come up with ten different theories of breach. We breached Mr. Rahl's documents as well when we filed bankruptcy, when we didn't pay him, when we didn't pay interest, it doesn't go anywhere, Your Honor. We don't want to brief it because we don't think, even if he were right, and he's not, that it would matter. So, we don't see it as a confirmation issue.

THE COURT: All right. So, the plan in your view is, essentially, allowing the claim at the face amount and paying it pursuant to the terms of the plan. So, whether or not there is an objection to confirmation, the issue as to whether or not it should be <u>pari passu</u>, in your view, is a claims resolution issue and if, in fact, the Debtor is somehow incorrect in what the plan says the distribution has to be, it will be resolved through the claims process?

MR. CONLAN: Correct.

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THE COURT: But there's been no claim filed.

MR. CONLAN: Well, they filed a claim against Owens Corning Delaware for the face amount of their instrument, the amount that they --

THE COURT: The indenture trustee.

MR. CONLAN: -- that's correct.

THE COURT: The indenture trustee filed it.

MR. CONLAN: Correct.

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THE COURT: Okay. And that includes Mr. Bodner's clients?

MR. CONLAN: Correct.

THE COURT: Okay. So, Owens is somehow responsible 6 for figuring out what the appropriate allowed claim is, but you're conceding the allowance of the claim in the plan, so where do I have a claims allowance issue?

MR. CONLAN: Let me confer with my colleagues for one 10 minute.

MS. MARCUS: Excuse me, Your Honor, just real $12 \parallel$ quickly. The only claims allowance issue would be if Mr. 13 Bodner was to assert a claim against a subsidiary.

THE COURT: Well, he can't do that now.

MR. MARCUS: I agree with Your Honor. I don't think 16 that he can, I think he's time barred from doing that, but that would be the only issue. This is merely a claims issue and 18 he's too late on the claim.

THE COURT: So, the pari passu -- I'm sorry, some how 20 or other I got myself mixed up. I thought this was easy and now I've gone down the wrong path, I guess.

MR. CONLAN: Yes, let me answer your question, I'm 23 sorry, Your Honor. The plan does provide that the claim of 24 \parallel the bondholders, in general, including the indenture trustee 25 under this bond issuance, is allowed at the face amount of the claim.

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THE COURT: Okay.

MR. CONLAN: And, so, he can have 15 theories of contractual liability damages, his claim will never be more than that amount and he will receive, they will receive the distribution to which they're entitled on that allowed claim.

THE COURT: All right. So, it's a distribution issue that I'm looking at, so I'm back to a plan confirmation issue.

MR. CONLAN: No, Your Honor, we don't see it as a distribution issue.

THE COURT: Well, I don't have a claim issue, you're conceding the face amount of the claim, which is all they're entitled to, against Owens. There's been no claim filed against the subs, so there's no claim that can be allowed against the subs.

MR. CONLAN: Correct.

THE COURT: So it has to be a distribution issue if 18 there's any issue at all, because there's no claim issue, you conceded the claim.

MR. CONLAN: We don't think there is any issue at all.

THE COURT: Well, I know that, you've responded, but 23 I don't -- I think at this point I'm not -- I believe that 24 \parallel there has been an objection lodged. I'm not sure that I see any merit to the objection, I think I need to hear from Mr.

Bodner.

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Mr. Bodner, my very brief look at what a pledge is $3 \parallel$ does not seem that it's going to give you a legitimate or a sustainable objection to this plan.

MR. BODNER: I want to stress a very important point. The issue of what a pledge is does not -- should not be limited to simply and only the guarantee. There is more here than simply the issuance of a quarantee by Owens Corning and its consolidated subsidiaries in favor of the bank credit group.

What was done here is totally encumbering all of Owens Corning's assets.

THE COURT: But it isn't.

MR. BODNER: Yes, it -- let me explain, if I may, very briefly. By giving those covenants, the covenants specifically encumbered all of Owens Corning's real property and we're trying to bifurcate the quarantee language, which is arquably, argued by the bank group, as not being a property interest and the negative pledge which was issued to those banks, which encumbered all of Owens Corning's asserts and what I mean by that is that by precluding Owens Corning and its subsidiaries from issuing any mortgage, lien, whatsoever, on any of its assets, other than \$20 million dollars, what they effectively did was tie up all those assets and then by, in other words, what they did was, from the bottom up, tie them up and then issue that guarantee on top, to doubly wrap it up.

 $1 \parallel$ other words, they've wrapped up the bottom by tying up the assets, the real property, and then issued a quarantee which is a superseding encumbrance on those underlying assets.

What I'm -- and what has to be understood here is, that the guarantee is not an isolated pledge, or promise here. The guarantee comes together with a package and that package, that package totally tied up the property.

THE COURT: But it doesn't --

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MR. BODNER: It does, it does, because --

THE COURT: To the extent that it is prohibiting Owens and the Debtors from encumbering the property by issuing 12 the mortgage, it's preserving value. It's not tying up value.

MR. BODNER: Exactly, it's preserving value to make all the value in that quarantee.

THE COURT: But to the extent that whatever the bank debt is paid, leaves assets available for the bonds, you're 17 better off not worse off.

MR. BODNER: The credit agreement was a \$2 billion dollar credit agreement.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. BODNER: In order to protect that credit $22\parallel$ agreement, what they did was, Owens from 1997 and thereon, was precluded from doing anything with all of its assets. Do you realize what has been achieved here?

THE COURT: That --

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MR. BODNER: All of its assets are untouchable.

THE COURT: Mr. Bodner, that's an overstatement, 3 number one. Even the documents that you've cited don't say that. There are limitations with respect to what the documents 5 can do, but to the extent that the tied up assets, it's preserving value to pay the bank debt and to the extent the bank debt is satisfied from any of those assets, it's then preserving value for the subordinate levels of debt.

So, I'm losing the issue as to --

MR. BODNER: Because distinguishing between what is a property interest and what is a inchoate non-property interest, 12 \parallel is a very delicate thing. But were that guarantee come 13 together with pledges, covenants, that so tie up all of the 14 company's assets in a very, very significant and substantial way, let's understand, the banks here, their purpose was to 16 protect \$2 billion dollars and make that \$2 billion dollars a $17 \parallel \text{priority claim against the totality of the company.}$

THE COURT: All right. So that happened in 1997, was a default declared?

MR. BODNER: No, there was no default because they -all this, all --

THE COURT: Under your indenture.

MR. BODNER: -- all my indenture provides is, once 24 you do that, I become pari passu, there's no default by doing that. There's no prohibition. I'm not arguing, there is no

 $1 \parallel \text{prohibition}$ against doing it. What they did was --

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THE COURT: I don't see anything in this declaration $3 \parallel$ of undertaking, at least in the sections that have been 4 provided --

MR. BODNER: All it says is, all it says is --

THE COURT: -- that give you a pari passu right to what could otherwise be construed as a secured claim. Where is 8 it in this document that you get yourself bootstrapped into a secured position, or pari passu with a secured creditor when 10 you're nothing but a debenture holder?

MR. BODNER: They are not a secured creditor either, 12 they're unsecured and they've been stating that.

THE COURT: But they have certain assets that have been committed to pay that debt, the guarantees of the 15 subsidiaries that don't apply to the debenture holders. So, I $16\parallel$ agree, they are not secured as to Owens, but they have additional collateral that they can look to to secure the 18 repayment of the debt that the bondholders can't look to.

So, your claim to be treated pari passu, my question 20 is with what? If it's to the Owens debt, which is the only claim that I see that anybody has under these debentures is against Owens, because these is no guarantee of the 23 subsidiaries for the debentures. So, if you're pari passu with 24 \parallel the banks as to the Owens debt, this plan attempts to address that issue by providing the distribution that is in accord with

the circuits non-substantive consolidation ruling that looks to $2 \parallel$ each of the independent enterprises of this estate and the non- $3 \parallel$ debtor enterprises of the estate, values those assets and pays the creditors of those independent assets something and in this instance, what they've agreed on, and then looks to Owens to pay its creditors. Your client has an unsecured claim against Owens. The allegation I believe that I'm facing is that as to 8 Owens, at the Owens level, your clients and the banks and everyone else are getting their claims allowed in full, and then getting the appropriate distribution percentage based upon the plan's structure.

So, I don't understand, even if you were successful 13∥ in processing this objection, I don't see how you're entitled to a 3 percent surcharge against the bank debt because they have claims against the subsidiaries that your client doesn't 16 have claims against, which is why I say I've lost somehow or other one of the guys who practiced criminal law when I was a criminal prosecutor, used to tell the jury that they had to keep their eye on the squirrel because the squirrel always found the nuts. Well, I've lost the squirrel. It worked for the juries, they loved it.

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MR. BODNER: I believe the language of the undertaking, the declaration of undertaking issued in 1985 specifically obligates Owens and its subsidiaries.

THE COURT: Okay, and that is the point at which I

 $1 \parallel$ disagree. It does say that Owens will, and it's subsidiaries

MR. BODNER: Neither Owens nor its subsidiaries, what does that mean?

THE COURT: -- will not pledge assets. But it does not create a quarantee by the subsidiaries. It's simply --MR. BODNER: Not a guarantee nothing is -- it's

simply --

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THE COURT: -- it's preserving the value at Owens.

MR. BODNER: -- it creates an untaking, it creates an obligation, it creates a promise.

THE COURT: I think you hit the nail on the head 13 earlier.

MR. BODNER: What is a promise?

THE COURT: You hit the nail on the head earlier. 16 Owens, as a holding company, looks to its subsidiaries for 17∥ value. Now, Owens in this instance has substantial value of its own, I don't think that's the point that anybody is 19 conceding, but to the extent that there is upstreaming from 20 subsidiaries to the parent, this declaration of undertaking essentially is saying that Owens isn't going to do something 22∥ that will prohibit its value from being diminished beyond what this agreement says that it will prohibit.

MR. BODNER: It says specifically that they shall not 25 divest more than 15 percent of its subsidiaries property or

1 assets in favor of any subsequent creditor. It's black and 2 white.

THE COURT: Well, it says that it will not create a lien or encumbrance, it doesn't mention divestment. A lien or 5 encumbrance upon --

MR. BODNER; Well, a lien is almost like a divestiture.

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THE COURT: Well, okay. I cannot see a basis to your $9 \parallel$ objection for the reason that I've stated earlier. I believe that it is, number one, that the declaration of undertaking is looking to property interests, not necessarily real property 12 \parallel interests, but property interests, nonetheless. The $13\parallel$ contractual right is not a property interest, it is a different 14 animal and although sometimes figuring out which is which may 15 \parallel be a delicate enterprise, in this instance, I don't think it The debentures are clearly obligations that the Debtor, 17 Owens Corning, has to pay. The subsidiaries have not issued 18 guarantees. The bank claims stand in an entirely different 19 posture which is the reason that this circuit, in essence, said that no substantive consolidation would be approved. What your argument is attempting to do, I think, is backdoor around the 22 substantive consolidation ruling of the Third Circuit, which 23 obviously, this Court, cannot do.

MR. BODNER: I don't believe in any way, shape or 25 form, the Third Circuit addressed any of the issues that we're $1 \parallel$ discussing here today. I'd like to reserve the opportunity to 2 brief this issue of the meaning of the pledge and whether a 3 pledge can mean a guarantee as well.

THE COURT: I'll give you a few days if you want to 5 take a look at that issue, but as I said, I really don't think 6 it's going to get you anywhere, but I understand you're in court and you haven't had a chance to brief it since I raised it today. So, I'll give you time to do that.

MR. BODNER: Thank you.

MR. RAHL: Your Honor ---

THE COURT: Yes.

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MR. RAHL: Just very briefly.

COURT CLERK: Please enter your appearance.

MR. RAHL: Andrew Rahl, from Anderson, Kill & Olick. 15 With regard to the domestic bond and interest, all of them did 16 contain negative pledge clauses and, obviously, were impacted 17 by the bank covenants the same way that Mr. Bodner's clients 18 were. I just want to make two observations.

Obviously, if in some way Mr. Bodner's position is 20 upheld on any theory, perhaps, other than construction of German law which, of course, wouldn't apply to the U.S. bonds, 22 whatever rights we might have that flow from that we certainly 23 would seek to reserve them.

I do want to also make the observation having, 25 obviously, been involved in the substantive consolidation 1 dispute for so long, as I just remarked to Mr. Bienenseick now, $2 \parallel I$ have to confess when we made the point about getting Mr. 3 Bodner's perhaps attempting to circumvent the Third Circuit's $4 \parallel$ ruling, I have to agree with your observation that you don't 5 have the authority to authorize that. I can only make the 6 further observation that I respectfully, on a personal level, do disagree with the Third Circuit.

THE COURT: Do you have the ability to circumvent it, Mr. Rahl? Okay. Go ahead, Mr. Marcus.

MR. MARCUS: Your Honor, on last point because I'm not sure that I see the need for supplemental briefing by Mr. Bodner, but if you just read the first paragraph which I think contemplates the issuance of quarantees, I'm sort of in the middle of the paragraph where it says --

THE COURT: Of the declaration of undertaking? MR. MARCUS: Of the declaration of undertaking, I 17 apologize.

THE COURT: All right.

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MR. MARCUS: It says, neither the company nor its consolidated subsidiaries will at any time secure any indebtedness for money borrowed or any guarantee or indemnity in respect thereof by a mortgage. So, it contemplates the grant of guarantees and he would only be entitled to whatever rights he's entitled to under this document to the extent that the guarantees were followed up by a mortgage or a pledge or

something else which, of course, they were not.

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THE COURT: I agree in this instance that what this $3 \parallel$ document is attempting to do is prohibit the Debtor from securing certain assets that would somehow or other diminish 5 the rights of the 1985 bondholders under this agreement. know that's painting with a broad brush but as a general proposition.

My only question is whether in issuing the guarantees the Debtors did create the security. I think from the brief 10 research that I've been able to do, that they did not, but nonetheless, I raised the issue in court today, I think in fairness, I have to give counsel a brief opportunity to take a look at that issue. And I'm going to give him that opportunity but I doubt that it's going to result in any different ruling than an overruling of the objection.

MR. MARCUS: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Bodner, how much time do you need to 18 brief this issue?

MR. BODNER: A few days. Thursday?

THE COURT: All right, that's September the 21st. Anybody who wishes to file some opposition, how much time will 22 you need?

MR. CONLAN: Your Honor, we'll file our response at 24 \parallel the same time. I can't help myself, I have to say one more time, even if he were right, his claim would still only be for 5

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the face amount of his instrument and it would still only be at $2 \parallel \text{OCD}$ and we're still going to pay him just like other $3 \parallel$ bondholders, so I really do think we lost the squirrel here. $4 \parallel$ And two days is worth a lot of money to this company.

THE COURT: Well, you're not going to get a confirmation order out of me before September 21st anyway, Mr. Conlan, let's be real. So, you know, that is not going to tie 8 up the confirmation process in that sense. But with respect to the question of whether or not -- I'm sorry, oh, the distribution issue, whether on not the banks are some how or other required, which is the remedy that's being sought to give 12 \parallel up the 3 percent of their claim to pay this class of creditors, I still think that is a plan confirmation issue. It is not a claims allowance process. You have conceded the allowance of the claim at the Owens Corning level and there is no claim against the sub, so it is purely and simply a distribution under the plan. If the plan --

MR. CONLAN: An inter-creditor issue?

THE COURT: -- if the plan is incorrect in its construction of the allowance of this claim, it can't be confirmed because it's the plan that's providing for distribution. So, it is a plan issue. And I think Mr. Bodner can -- if Mr. Bodner is correct that somehow or others Owens encumbered its assets in violation of the declaration of undertaking and the remedy through the plan is that he has an

1 allowed claim but the percentage distribution is incorrect, 2 | it's going to need to be fixed because it's the plan that sets $3 \parallel$ that distribution, it's not a claims allowance process, as I 4 see it. So, I think that's the issue. Okay.

So, everybody wants to brief -- everyone wants until September 21st to take a look at this issue and brief the matter and you're going to do both Delaware and German law, or whatever law you deem appropriate. Okay. September 21.

MR. CONLAN: Thank you, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: Mr. Bienenseick, did you have something 11 you wanted to put on record?

MR. BIENENSEICK: Thank you. What I was troubled 13∥ with was the suggestion that the Court ever needs to get to 14 German law for the following reason. The portion of the 15∥ indenture or the declaration of undertaking that my colleague 16∥ read a few moments ago, contemplates that there will be bank debt and quarantees of bank debt. It actually uses the word quarantees. It then says, if those guarantees are further supported by mortgages or pledges, then there would be a default under that declaration of undertaking.

Our point is, since guarantees were already 22 contemplated as being allowed, you never get to whether there's 23 a pledge, mortgage or anything else. He's complaining about the guarantees which the declaration of undertaking blesses and contemplates in the first instance.

THE COURT: I'm sorry, where is that? It says will at any time secure any indebtedness for money borrowed or any guarantee or indemnity. MR. BIENENSEICK: That's it, that's it. Secure any indebtedness for money borrowed or any guarantee or indemnity.

> THE COURT: Right.

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MR. BIENENSEICK: So, you can have money borrowed and you can have a quarantee or indemnity of money borrowed --

THE COURT: You just can't secure it.

MR. BIENENSEICK: -- you -- exactly.

THE COURT: Right. And I think that is exactly the 12 point.

MR. BIENENSEICK: No, but no, Your Honor. saying it was the guarantee that triggers his rights. says, we assume you've given a guarantee of your bank debt.

THE COURT: Unless -- I see what you're saying. can give a quarantee you just can't pledge that quarantee as further security for the payment of some other claim.

MR. BIENENSEICK: Whatever a pledge is under German law. But, seriously, this contemplates that you'll have bank debt and you'll guarantee the bank debt and you'll indemnity the bank debt. It only triggers rights on behalf of the debenture holders if you then give a mortgage, pledge, security interest or other lien for that guarantee.

THE COURT: That definitely seems to be the correct

construction.

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MR. BIENENSEICK: You never get to the issues that he 3 was going to brief.

THE COURT: I think you're correct.

MR. BIENENSEICK: Thank you.

THE COURT: Mr. Bodner, I think Mr. Bienenseick is correct. That the issue is not that the Debtor can't borrow 8 money, it's that the Debtor can't issue a pledge of a quarantee in connection with that borrowed money. I have been missing a 10 | line because I've been concentrating on the subsection that you 11 have referred me to without really paying much attention to the 12 entire paragraph, which is a dangerous thing to do.

So, I don't see the need for a brief, because even if a pledge is a contractual right or a guarantee would be a pledge under German law, nonetheless, that guarantee has not been pledged as security for performance under the bank debt. 17 So, I think Mr. Bienenseick is correct.

For those reasons, I retract the briefing, I'm simply going to overrule the objections for the reasons I've stated on this record. Okay, Mr. Pernick?

MR. PERNICK: Your Honor, that closes the Debtors 22 \parallel case and I believe all the objections, but we may just want to confirm that on the record, that there's nobody else with an objection.

THE COURT: On the phone, please, if you could unmute

1 the phone line for a moment. Does anyone have any further objection to confirmation, other that those that have been 3 addressed on the record today? Anyone? All right, there's no $4 \parallel \text{response}$, you can mute the phone line again. Thank you. 5 anyone in court have any objection to confirmation other than those that have been addressed on the record today? There is no response. There are no other objections.

MR. PERNICK: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. CONLAN: Thank you, Your Honor.

MS. HOCH: Linda Hoch.

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THE COURT: Ms. Hoch? Yes, I've addressed your 12 objections.

MS. HOCH: I know. We just thought there might have been a claim, we did not put it in in time against Anna Gress 15 \parallel and Hamilton Insulation. And for the --

THE COURT: Ma'am, ma'am, there hasn't been a claims $17 \parallel$ bar date. You do not need to worry about filing those claims. 18 You will be filing them against the trust for your personal injuries. You will get appropriate notice and you can process your claims against the trust for the personal injuries. You are not barred from doing that by virtue of not having filed 22 anything with this court.

MS. HOCK: Okay. We filed on Saturday, but due to 24 the time limits of getting lack of their time of getting the papers in time, we did on Saturday send by Fed. Ex. a proof of 1 claim but I don't think it was able to be processed before you 2 seen it, Your Honor. But, we did try.

THE COURT: No, I would not be seeing it, Ms. Hoch. If this plan is confirmed, the Court will not be involved in 5 that process any further. It will be the trust that will take 6 effect and there are provisions in the trust for how you can ascertain whether you agree with the trust documents and the 8 provisions of the trust or not and as I explained earlier, Mr. Lockwood will provide you with some additional information as to how the structure of that trust will work.

MS. HOCH: Okay. Well, thank you, Your Honor. And we kindly appreciate listening to us, thanks.

THE COURT: All right, you're welcome.

MS. HOCH: Good-bye.

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THE COURT: Okay, Mr. Pernick.

MR. PERNICK: Your Honor, since the hopeful confirmation of the plan marks the near end of Owens Corning bankruptcy cases, I wonder if the Court might permit Mr. Kroll just to say a couple of quick words, which he'd like to address the Court.

THE COURT: Yes, sure.

> MR. KROLL: Good afternoon, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Kroll, good afternoon.

24 MR. KROLL: Steve Kroll, general counsel for Owens

25 Corning, the Debtor. Well, it's been a long road getting

1 here, Your Honor. I just wanted to say a few remarks before 2 the hearing was completed today.

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When Owens Corning filed for Chapter 11, six years ago, we really set three goals for our restructuring. First 5 and foremost was that any person who was harmed as a result of 6 being exposed to our product, we wanted to make sure that them or their families were fairly compensated. That was first and 8 foremost in our restructuring.

Secondly, as we worked our way through this process, 10 we wanted to make sure that all of our creditors were treated fairly and equitably, and last, we wanted to make sure that 12 │Owens Corning, when we merged from Chapter 11, we did so 13∥ financially strong and prepared to grow and succeed into the future. And, Your Honor, we're very proud of this plan. think that, in fact, we're confident that it is establishes or that it satisfies all three of those goals that we had set six 17 long years ago.

There is one group of folks who really refused to be distracted by a lot of the challenges and issues that this case presented and that was the employees of Owens Corning. I mean the employees of Owens Corning were focused on one thing, and that was delivering quality products to our customers and 23 providing them with value and solutions. And, frankly, that is the value that was created that we're now able to distribute with this plan. And without our employees, frankly, there

 $1 \parallel$ would not be a plan. So, I did not want this hearing to go 2 without the contributions they made being reflected on the 3 record today.

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We also wanted to take this opportunity to thank our customers and our suppliers who saw this whole process through $6\parallel$ with us and supported us for the entire case. We wanted to thank the representatives of all the major creditor groups, 8 most of whom are here today, who worked very productively and cooperatively in developing this sixth amended plan that was overwhelmingly supported by all of our creditors. We want to thank you, Your Honor, for the way you've continued to march 12∥this case forward through a lot of difficult times and challenging issues and the way you resolved disputes in a very fair and thoughtful way. And we wanted to make sure we thanked our outside advisers, our co-counsel, Saul Ewing and Sidley Austin and our financial advisers Lazard. It was really their collective experience and wisdom that helped guide us through 18 this case.

So, just to conclude, Your Honor, Owens Corning is very proud of the way that we represented the Debtor through this case. We're very, very anxious to be able to compensate finally after a very long time our prepetition claimants and creditors and we're very anxious to have the opportunity to start building value for our new shareholders. Thank you.

THE COURT: That's very nice. You know, I appreciate

1 the fact that you are recognizing the employees and the 2 customers and the suppliers because I think sometimes the fact $3\parallel$ that they do stick with the Debtor is understated and six years is a long time, but frankly, given what this case went through in that six years, I'm very pleased with the fact that you're coming out when you are, this year. I, frankly, didn't expect it for another two. So, that's good news.

MR. KROLL: Well, thank you, Your Honor.

MR. PERNICK: Your Honor, with respect to the order and the findings of fact and conclusions of law, we actually have a red line from the version that was filed --

THE COURT: Oh, good.

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MR. PERNICK: -- I believe Thursday night that you've seen.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. PERNICK: There are a couple of additional $17 \parallel$ paragraphs that we want to add in. One is the one that I described to you before. The second one deals with just, I believe, a clarification on the bank holders claims and treatment. And, I think I have those -- the first one was the one with respect to Mr. Gadsden, which I read. And the second 22 \parallel one is in Section 6(b)(3)(c) on Page 47, and it basically 23 preserves the banks rights to dispute the final allowed amount of the claims. We don't anticipate that on fees and expenses there will be an issue, but if there is, it preserves their

right to deal with that which is fine with us.

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What I would propose is, we have actually given this 3 red line draft which I think incorporates all of the changes dealing with the objections to the parties in the courtroom. Ι don't want to speak for them, I'm not sure if they've all signed off on it yet, but they've all had some opportunity to I think we would like to take a little bit of time see that. 8 after court and ask anybody who is in court today if they have any issues with that language to let us know before they leave the court.

With respect to parties on the phone, if they would 12∥ send Mr. Conlan and I an e-mail letting us know they'd like to 13 see a copy of the order, we will go back to the hotel get that right out to them and then once we get everybody's revisions that we agree with, if we have a dispute we'll bring it to the Court, but I don't anticipate that. We will then send over to the Court, we'll hand deliver a red line and a clean copy of 18 both documents in final form.

THE COURT: All right. I spoke with the district court judge about whether he wanted to sit jointly for purposes of this hearing and he assured me that he did not, however, he will be addressing the findings, especially with respect to the 524(g) injunction which, of course, he has to do.

MR. PERNICK: Right.

THE COURT: So, what I would propose, Mr. Pernick,

1 because of the exhibits that have been introduced into 2 evidence, I think it would be appropriate for the district 3 court to have a complete set and maybe, I don't know how difficult this is, I'm not sure that I don't have mish-mashed sets as a result of the fact that I had a set here and a set at home, maybe it would be better when you deliver the confirmation order, to deliver a clean set of the documents --

MR. PERNICK: Of the plan and exhibits?

THE COURT: -- the plan and the exhibits and the declarations that have been admitted and your briefs that are admitted, so that -- oh, you have it here.

MR. PERNICK: It's a little thick, Your Honor.

THE COURT: How nice. Okay.

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MR. PERNICK: What we'll do is, we will do that and we will submit a clean copy because we also thought it would be important, not only for the district court and Your Honor, but for parties in the future, if anybody ever had a question about what was confirmed, we actually made the plan an exhibit to the order for that reason, with all the schedules and exhibits.

THE COURT: Yes, okay. Well, that would be very helpful then. I can just transmit that to the district court with the proposed confirmation order and findings of fact.

MR. PERNICK: We actually have those two documents for Your Honor to consider and then we did a one page order incorporating those for Judge Fulham to consider if that's

 $1 \parallel$ acceptable to Your Honor. If Your Honor is not happy with this, we can change it.

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THE COURT: A one page order that does what?

MR. PERNICK: That basically confirms the plan and the findings of fact and conclusions of law and the order that Your Honor signed.

Oh, you mean an order for the district THE COURT: court judge to enter.

MR. PERNICK: For the district court to consider.

THE COURT: That's fine. You can transmit whatever you choose to Judge Fulham. You know, I don't know whether he 12 \parallel will be creating his own order or attempting to use the draft 13 or whether he'll be doing some supplemental hearing.

Obviously, I can't speak for him, I don't know.

MR. PERNICK: Would you like us to transmit those 16∥ documents once you sign or you would like to do it?

THE COURT: No, I would prefer -- yes, to have the 18 court record transmitted to Judge Fulham as the court record, so I would prefer that you send to me the complete set and then I will transmit to him in ordinary course of business, the documents that I've looked at.

To the extent that the proposed findings need to make 23 reference to a specific exhibit, please do, okay, and the 24∥ modifications because the district court gets a little unhappy sometimes when there are proposed findings without a record

site.

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MR. PERNICK: Okay.

THE COURT: So, it would be helpful in the order and 4 in the proposed findings to do a record site.

MR. PERNICK: Okay, we will take care of that. Your 6 Honor, I'd also just like to echo Mr. Kroll's comments from the Debtors side and thank everybody who was a participant in this 8 process and just as well Your Honor, for all the patience and you did drive this case. We appreciate it and we appreciate your efforts to get us here today.

THE COURT: That was very nice of you, Mr. Pernick, 12 \parallel not to say that I drove the case crazy.

MR. PERNICK: No, no, no. I wasn't even thinking that, Your Honor. Wasn't even a thought in my mind.

THE COURT: Well, thank you.

MR. PERNICK: We do appreciate it.

THE COURT: And I have to pay my own compliments, you 18 folks have been very cordial with each other despite some very 19 hot and contested litigation that's been going on and that actually makes it much easier for the Court to deal with the issues as opposed to the personalities. So, I thank you all 22 for that.

MR. PERNICK: You're welcome.

THE COURT: Anyone further? Yes, sir. Mr. Gray?

MR. GRAY: Your Honor, just a very minor technical

 $1 \parallel \text{point}$. Two of the exhibits to the plan, Exhibits L and M, 2 contain the warrant forms, the forms of the warrant agreements 3 and warrants that will be distributed to Classes A-11 and $4 \parallel A-12A$. Just to make it clear on the record, and I believe the 5 Debtors are agreeable to do this, the warrant forms actually $6 \parallel$ haves Owens Corning, a Delaware corporation is the issuer. Given the restructuring transactions that are now contemplated 8 by the plan, and a new holding company at the top of that structure that will actually issue all of the securities including the warrants under the plan, appropriate changes will need to be made to those exhibits to reflect those 12 restructuring transactions. Thank you.

THE COURT: Mr. Pernick?

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MR. PERNICK: The answer is yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. So, you're going to wait and send 16 me the completed corrected sets?

MR. PERNICK: Let me just check that. We will get 18 those changes with agreement between now and the effective date, but it will not hold up the presentation of the order to Your Honor.

> THE COURT: Mr. Gray.

MR. GRAY: That's acceptable to us, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I thought there was something in one of 24 \parallel the proposed confirmation orders or findings of fact, I don't recall where, that indicated that the necessary document

1 changes would be done between now and the effective date. 2 don't know that it specifically applies to those exhibits, but 3 I think there is that paragraph.

MR. GRAY: That is correct, Your Honor. That $5 \parallel$ paragraph, I believe, is in the confirmation order. I just wanted to make sure on the record that that particular change would be done.

THE COURT: Okay. And that's sufficient, that the proposed order contains that language?

MR. GRAY: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right, thank you.

MR. KRESS: Your Honor, if I may, just one

13 housekeeping --

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THE COURT: Yes, sir.

MR. KRESS: Andrew Kress from Kaye Scholer. We had 16 filed together with the Asbestos Claimants Committee a motion |17| to authorize the Debtors to reimburse the Trustees in the 18 efforts that they will have to take between now and the 19 effective date to set up the trust and, in particular, this case more so, because of the structure of the plan which is very different than any of the other trusts that have come out.

A CNO to that motion was filed on September 13th, which is Docket Number 19213 --

THE COURT: 19213?

MR. KRESS: Yes, that is the CNO, Your Honor, the

motion itself is 18673.

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THE COURT: Okay.

And I would just ask Your Honor's MR. KRESS: indulgence if we can have that order signed as quickly as we 5 can since the trust has to get up and running, has to deliver documents prior to the effective date, in connection with the closing.

THE COURT: Okay. I will have it pulled later today when I get back to court and take a look at it. As far as I recall, I didn't see the CNO for that, I did see the motion, but I'm not --

MR. KRESS: No, it's a pass through, Your Honor, 13 because whatever Owens Corning reimburses the trust for gets 14 deducted from the first payments.

THE COURT: I understand, except some how or other I 16 -- now that I say that, I think I did see the CNO and had instructed the order to be entered, but I'll take a look, Mr. Kress. I'm sorry, I just have lost track of that detail.

> That's okay, thank you, Your Honor. MR. KRESS:

All right. THE COURT:

MR. PERNICK: Your Honor, just the last item is, if 22 \parallel there are parties on the phone that would like to see the 23 order, I'd like to ask that they let us know that, maybe within the next two hours, so that we can then get them a copy of the order and try to have any language that they would like

discussed.

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THE COURT: Do you want me to unblock the line again 3 and you want to take a list?

MR. PERNICK: Sure, if they want to tell us, that'd 5 be great.

THE COURT: The court call operator, if you could 7 please unblock the line again.

MR. LOIZIDES: This is Chris Loizides for Sanford C. 9 Bernstein & Co., LLC, it's another defendant in the Debtors $10 \parallel$ avoidance action. I just wanted to confirm that, clarify that 11 I assume that none of these changes will affect the fact that 12 that avoidance action and all other avoidance actions will be 13 dismissed with prejudice upon confirmation, subject only to the 14 plan becoming effective. If that's correct, then I don't think 15 I need to see the revised plan.

MR. PERNICK: That is correct, and no changes have 17 been made since --

THE COURT: On confirmation. There are going to be dismissed on confirmation not on the effective date.

MR. LOIZIDES: That's right. I just said they would be dismissed on, is it consummation or confirmation?

THE COURT: It would be unlikely to do it on 23 confirmation until the plan goes effective.

MR. PERNICK: I think it's the effective date, but I 25 can check that.

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MR. KRESS: Your Honor, I believe the plan does provide that the course of action --MR. PERNICK: Right. THE COURT: It's on the effective date, Mr. Loizides. MR. LOIZIDES: I thought it was on confirmation but subject to a condition subsequent, that the plan go effective which is --MR. PERNICK: No, it's the effective date, but the answer to the question is, nothing in this order has changed that treatment in the plan. That stayed consistently the same. MR. LOIZIDES: Okay, thank you.

THE COURT: Let me find my list again. I'm going to 13 read through the list of the participants by phone. As I call 14 your name, I'll pause so that you can indicate if you want to have a copy of the documents that Mr. Pernick is going to distribute with respect to the confirmation order. If you don't want them, you don't need to say anything, just say yes if you do want them please.

Stuart Kovensky, Joseph Krigsfeld, Christine Daley, Sharon Zieg, Donald Workman.

MR. WORKMAN: Yes and I sent an e-mail to Mr. Pernick 22 and Mr. Conlan.

THE COURT: Thank you. Peg Brickley, Andy Chang, 24∥Tracy Essig, Gordon Harriss, Naomi Decter, Lydia Chan, Jennifer Lowney, John Christy, James Gibb. I see Kate Stickles in the

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1 courtroom. Noel Burnham, Wei Wang, Stephen Vogel, Christine
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  Jagde.
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             MS. JAGDE: Yes, please.
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             THE COURT: Okay, thank you. John Greene, Rebecca
5 Butcher, Janet Ohnemus.
             MS. OHNEMUS: Yes, please.
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             THE COURT: All right, thank you.
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             MR. PERNICK: Could we actually inquire how we can
9 get those documents --
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             THE COURT: Do you have an e-mail, Ms. Ohnemus?
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             MS. OHNEMUS: Yes, I do. It's -- you want me to give
12 it now?
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             THE COURT: Yes, please.
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             MS. OHNEMUS: Okay, lower case, it's
15 l
   johnemus99@hotmail.com.
16
             THE COURT: Mr. Pernick, you want to repeat it back?
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             MR. PERNICK: Sure. johnemus99@hotmail.com.
18
             MS. OHNEMUS: That's correct.
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             THE COURT: Okay. Those documents will be sent to
20 you via e-mail, Ms. Ohnemus.
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             MS. OHNEMUS: Thank you.
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             THE COURT: Selma Windorfer, Linda Hoch, Anne Myers.
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             MS. MYERS: Yes, please.
             THE COURT: All right. David Baldwin, John Shaffer,
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25∥ Isaac Pachulski, William Sudell, Myron Manternach, Jennifer
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2 MS. HOAGLAND: Yes, please.

3 THE COURT: All right. Marc Casarino, Joseph Gibbons. 4

MR. GIBBONS: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right, thank you. Lisa Epps, Marti Murray, Blake Huynh, Francis Monaco, Eitan Melamed, Sara Gooch, 8 Anna Engh, Katharine Mayer, Robert Gilbert, Douglas Gooding, 9 Alice Eaton, Teresa Currier, David Klauder.

MR. KLAUDER: Yes, please.

THE COURT: All right. Daniel Chandra, Christopher 12∥Loizides, Neal Shah, Hadley Van Vactor, Domenic Pacitti, Denise 13 Wildes, Christena Lambriankos.

MS. LAMBRIANKOS: Yes, please.

THE COURT: All right. Is there anyone's name that I 16∥ did not call who wants a copy of the confirmation order and 17 proposed findings?

MR. FELSENTHAL: Judge, this is Steve Felsenthal.

19 I'll send Mr. Pernick an e-mail, I would like to see it.

20 THE COURT: Oh, thank you, Mr. Felsenthal.

21 apologize for missing your name.

MR. PERNICK: Your Honor, two that I don't believe, if 23 we could have their e-mail address, I think Jennifer Hoagland, $24 \parallel \text{I'm}$ not sure we have that and I want to make sure we do.

THE COURT: Ms. Hoagland?

1	MS. HOAGLAND: Thanks, I just excuse me, I'll just
2	send an e-mail.
3	MR. PERNICK: Okay, perfect. And, I apologize,
4	Christina I can't
5	MS. LAMBRIANAKOS: Lambrianakos. I'll send Mr.
6	Conlan an e-mail right now.
7	MR. PERNICK: Okay, thank you.
8	MS. LAMBRIANAKOS: You're welcome.
9	MR. PERNICK: And just to confirm what we will send
10	around, is a red line version of the findings of fact and
11	conclusions of law and the confirmation order, red line to the
12	Thursday night version that was filed. So, it'll show all the
13	cumulative changes since Thursday night.
14	THE COURT: All right. Are there any housekeeping
15	matters to be addressed by anyone on the phone? Okay. You can
16	mute the phone line again then, thank you. Mr. Pernick?
17	MR. PERNICK: Your Honor, from the Debtors side we
18	have nothing further, and, again we thank you very much.
19	THE COURT: Anyone else have any housekeeping matters
20	to address? Well, congratulations.
21	MR. PERNICK: Thank you, Your Honor.
22	THE COURT: We're adjourned.
23	MR. PERNICK: Thank you very much.
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CERTIFICATION

I, ELAINE HOWELL, court approved transcriber, certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the official electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter and to the best of my ability.

/s/ Elaine Howell Date: September 25, 2006

ELAINE HOWELL